

مرکز اسامی کتابخانه

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Manila

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,586

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887



Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, uses the soggy text of a speech to shield his running mate, Geraldine A. Ferraro, at a rainy rally in Portland, Oregon.

Mondale Probes for Weak Spots Reagan, on His Pedestal, Ignores the Democrat's Attacks

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service
PORTLAND, Oregon — In the opening days of the current presidential campaign, Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic challenger, has taken out a tiny hammer and chisel and begun chipping away at the huge pedestal of patriotic pride and personal affection on which Ronald Reagan's re-election strategy is built.

Tracking the president through California and other parts of his strong Western base, Mr. Mondale did not "come out smoking" as his more enthusiastic handlers had promised. Instead, he "came out poking" — jabbing at Mr. Reagan on the issues of taxes and deficits, education and arms control. Mr. Mondale, a former vice president, was probing for weak points he can exploit in the hoped-for debate later this month, a debate his managers count on to focus voters' minds on the critical differences in the election.

But while Mr. Mondale nipped at his heels, seeking physical proximity as a way of stimulating a national debate, Mr. Reagan barely deigned to notice. To an observer shuttling between the two campaigns, the contrasts were almost all in Mr. Reagan's favor. He had bigger crowds, better organization and more powerful rhetoric. Most strikingly, Mr. Reagan seemed to hit the larger themes that drew a powerful, positive response from the late summer audiences in prospering, post-Olympic America.

By comparison, Mr. Mondale was talking to smaller crowds on more narrow issues and drawing a response that seemed more often respectful than enthusiastic.

Mr. Mondale's chief media adviser, Richard Leone, said Wednesday: "We've begun to lay down the themes" on which "we hope to

build. We're not trying to get all the points back in one trip. We hope by October it's a race and then people will focus on the issues we've established."

But trailing Mr. Reagan through southern California and the state's Silicon Valley and to the American Legion convention in Salt Lake City, Mr. Mondale resembled the youth of whom his mentor, Hubert H. Humphrey, often spoke, the one whose father was always saying,

NEWS ANALYSIS

"Wake up, son, you're an hour late and a dollar behind the other boys."

Mr. Humphrey told that story in his 1968 presidential campaign, when he was constantly and unavailingly playing catch-up to Richard M. Nixon. Mr. Mondale faces at least as large a task in overtaking Mr. Reagan.

A poor scheduling decision sent Mr. Mondale down the Labor Day parade route in New York City hours before the crowd arrived. Sudden showers soaked a midday rally in Wisconsin. A microphone failure and a fainting woman in the crowd marred the evening rally in Long Beach, California.

On Tuesday, sloppy advance work in California forced Mr. Mondale to walk into a San Jose State College lecture hall past a loud and leering contingent of Reagan Young Republicans. Hesitancy in his scheduling unit perturbed American Legion officials before Mr. Mondale decided, late last week, to address their convention in Salt Lake City on Wednesday morning. Later in the day, an enthusiastic crowd wanted to hear Mr. Mondale speak but to endure a soaking from the first rain in more than two months.

In contrast to the smooth juggernaut of the Reagan campaign, the Mondale effort often looked as

out-of-his-league as a kazoo band trying to drown out a mighty Wurlitzer.

In both Merrill, Wisconsin, and Portland, the vice-presidential candidate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, drew at least as many cheers as her running mate, and in Long Beach, the crowd seemed almost disappointed when Senator Gary Hart of Colorado turned over the microphone to Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Reagan's entrances were theatrical. Mr. Mondale's almost invisible. Rather than trying to overcome the differences, Mr. Mondale's stage managers were trying to take what he gives them and turn it to an advantage. All day Tuesday, they kept him in small groups — meatpackers in the morning, students and professors in the afternoon — perched on a chair or standing slouched at the microphone, tie loosened, jacket off, shirt sleeves rolled up, answering questions — something Mr. Reagan rarely does.

The strategy seems to be that if they cannot show Mr. Mondale as a commanding figure, they will show him "up close and personal." In certain respects, the strategy seems to be working.

But for the most part, Mr. Reagan talked this week as a man who feels the current of public opinion — if not of history — is on his side, leaving Mr. Mondale to the less attractive and inspiring role of skeptic.

However, a reporter who traveled with John F. Kennedy on the first week of the 1960 campaign, through many of the same Western states Mr. Mondale has just visited, remembers that the Kennedy message did not begin to catch on until Mr. Kennedy confronted Mr. Nixon in their first televised debate. Right now, a similar debate seems to be Mr. Mondale's best hope of making this a race.

Mondale Attacks on Religion

Reagan Pledges 'Wall' Between Church, State

By John Herbers
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Walter F. Mondale accused President Ronald Reagan before a major Jewish organization Thursday of encouraging an "extreme fringe" of fundamentalist Christians to impose their faith on the nation and to question the moral sincerity of those who disagreed with them.

Two hours later, Mr. Reagan appeared before the same audience and, without mentioning either Mr. Mondale or his accusations, pledged to preserve the "wall" in our constitution separating church and state and aligned himself with Jews on a range of issues, including "unwavering support for the state of Israel."

Delegates to the international convention of B'nai B'rith interrupted both presidential candidates with frequent applause and gave each a standing ovation at the end of their remarks.

B'nai B'rith, a service organization, is politically nonpartisan, but the sensitive issue of religion in politics was the subject of intense discussions at the convention. Many delegates and leaders condemned Mr. Reagan's embrace of the religious right and his support of prayer in the public schools and federal aid to parochial education.

Mr. Mondale devoted his speech exclusively to the religion issue. Although he had spoken on the matter earlier this week, Thursday's address was more detailed and tougher on the president.

His remarks were laced with such phrases as "Most Americans would be surprised to learn that God is a Republican" and "I have never before had to defend my faith in a political campaign."

He said his remarks were in the tradition of John F. Kennedy, who in the 1960 presidential race confronted a group of hostile Protestant ministers in Texas and pledged that as president he would not let his religion as a Catholic interfere with his official duties.

Mr. Reagan discussed a range of issues in a speech so carefully worded that it contained little with which his audience could disagree and much that they could applaud.

"The United States of America is, and must remain, a nation of openness to people of all beliefs," he said. "Our very unity has been strengthened by this pluralism. That is how we began. That is how we must always be. The ideals of our country leave no room whatever for intolerance, anti-Semitism, or bigotry of any kind — none. The unique thing about America is a wall in our constitution separating church and state."

"It guarantees there will never be a state religion in this land, but at the same time it makes sure that every single American is free to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Emperor Hirohito met President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea and his wife, Lee Soon Ja, at welcoming ceremonies Thursday at a state guest house in Tokyo.

Hirohito Tells Chun of Regret Over 2 Nations' Past Hostility

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito expressed regret Thursday to President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea for the "unfortunate past." It was his first official comment on the matter since Japan's harsh colonial rule of Korea ended in 1945.

The statement, delivered at a state dinner at the imperial palace in Tokyo, followed a campaign by South Korea to secure something resembling an apology from the emperor.

His words could prove to be the high point of Mr. Chun's three-day visit, which officials in both governments hope will help normalize relations between the nations.

Mr. Chun arrived Thursday in Tokyo amid strict security measures that mobilized an estimated

23,000 police. He is the first Korean head of state to make a state visit to Japan.

"It is indeed regrettable that there was an unfortunate past between us for a period in this century, and I believe that it should not be repeated," Hirohito said in a toast to Mr. Chun, according to an unofficial translation.

In response, Mr. Chun said: "I, on behalf of the entire Korean people, listened solemnly to the remarks your majesty has made on the unfortunate past in the history of our two countries' relations."

In South Korea, however, some people denounced the emperor's statement as insufficient.

"I am not interested in any symbolic or unclear expression," said Song Keun Ho, former managing editor of South Korea's largest daily newspaper, Dong-a Ilbo.

But Choo Yeong Sang, spokesman for an association of Korean residents in Japan that is sympathetic to South Korea, said: "He did not use the word apology. But we could fully understand that those were his feelings."

Koichi Kato, a member of the upper house of the Japanese Diet, said the emperor's use of the word "khan," translated as regrettable, was a "very delicate, sophisticated way of apologizing in Japanese culture."

"I hope that nuance is accurately conveyed," he said.

Before the dinner, Mr. Chun and his wife called on the emperor at the palace for 40 minutes.

Mr. Chun's remarks were printed and distributed hours before the dinner. That, and his use of terms very similar to the emperor's, indicated that the South Koreans had an advance commitment from Japan that the emperor would express regret in certain words.

Facing criticism at home for visiting Japan, which many Koreans feel continues to dominate the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Combat Deaths of 2 in Nicaragua Stir U.S. Lawmakers to Question CIA Role

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — New questions and concerns have been raised in Congress about the Central Intelligence Agency's efforts to overthrow the leftist government of Nicaragua.

"They shouldn't have been there," said the speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., on Wednesday in discussing the shooting down in Nicaragua of a U.S. military helicopter carrying two Americans.

"No Americans should be there," said Mr. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat. "This should be an issue in the campaign."

Killed were Dana H. Parker, 36, of Huntsville, Alabama, an Alabama National Guard captain, and James P. Powell 3d, 36, of Memphis, Tennessee, both Vietnam War veterans.

The Reagan administration has said that Mr. Parker and Mr. Powell were not working for the CIA or any other government agency. But the government's story has not gone over well with a number of key lawmakers, perhaps because of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 and other CIA operations, including its war against Nicaragua's government.

Four Americans were killed flying a bomber against Cuba in the CIA-orchestrated Bay of Pigs invasion. The U.S. government took years after the incident to concede publicly that the Americans had been killed while flying for the CIA.

[The State Department said Thursday that the Customs Service was investigating whether the group of private Americans involved in assisting Nicaraguans rebels violated U.S. regulations governing arms exports. The Associated Press reported.]

The department spokesman, John Hughes, said the Justice and State departments were trying to determine whether the activities of the group violated laws forbidding military involvement of private citizens in countries with which the United States was not at war.

[He said the administration, in addition, was looking into reports that the private group the Americans represented received assistance

from U.S. embassies in El Salvador and Honduras.]

Several lawmakers reasoned that if the Nicaraguans were correct in saying that the helicopter took off from a U.S. base, the CIA should be held responsible.

Two Americans say U.S. embassies helped their arms missions to Central America. Page 3.

from the U.S.-controlled airstrip in Honduras to join the combat operation across the border in Nicaragua then the U.S. government cannot legitimately say it had no connection with the first U.S. combat deaths in Nicaragua.

Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, who has warned that the U.S. bases in Honduras could drag Americans into combat in

Nicaragua, said he would offer an amendment next week to the military construction bill to forbid the Pentagon from designing or building permanent bases in Honduras without approval by the full House and Senate.

Currently, approval by the chairman of the House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees on military construction is enough.

"I've strongly suspected all along that these bases were being used for other than training exercises," Mr. Sasser said.

"The administration has insisted otherwise many times over," he said. "This should be conclusive proof that these bases are not being used for just military exercises

Study Links Disease, Antibiotics

By Christine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Widespread use of antibiotics to stimulate growth of food animals is a major source of serious, sometimes fatal, disease in humans, according to researchers from the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and health departments in two states.

Their new study has demonstrated conclusively for the first time that feeding antibiotics to beef and dairy cattle, hogs and poultry breeds a novel form of microbe that can later infect humans.

Such organisms create a new public-health problem because they are resistant to antibiotics crucial to treatment of many human diseases. Studies estimate that about half of the 35 million pounds (16 million kilograms) of U.S.-produced antibiotics are given to animals and the other half prescribed for humans.

Scientists have long suspected that indiscriminate use of antibiotics in animals and humans could increase growth of drug-resistant bacteria, but the chain of events between the farm and physician has been difficult to prove.

In an unusual study combining medical detective work with the latest in computer and genetic-engineering technology, Dr. Scott D. Holmberg and colleagues at the disease control centers found that bacteria resistant to antibiotic drugs caused serious intestinal illnesses in people who had eaten hamburger that came from farm animals in South Dakota.

An editorial accompanying their report in this week's New England Journal of Medicine praised the study as a "missing link" in the longstanding

debate. Calling the new evidence "compelling," Dr. Stuart Levy of the Tufts University School of Medicine called for restrictions on use of antibiotics to promote animal growth.

Dr. Levy noted that several European nations had restricted such use. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which sought in 1977 to ban or restrict use of such antibiotics as penicillin, later was overruled by Congress, which pressed for more data.

The debate in the United States is as much economic as scientific. For more than 30 years, small amounts of antibiotics have been added to feed to make animals grow more efficiently and quickly.

Dr. Holmberg said the year-old investigation involved 18 people infected in four Middle Western states early last year with a particular form of salmonella bacteria resistant to three antibiotic drugs. Eleven were hospitalized for an average of eight days, and another died after being infected in the hospital by a medical instrument contaminated during use with another patient who was stricken by salmonella.

Minnesota health officials noticed an unusual increase in such intestinal infections and requested help from the Centers for Disease Control.

The patients' only common characteristic was that they had eaten hamburger meat in the week before becoming ill. A survey of state health officials also disclosed four unusual cases of salmonella illness in South Dakota.

Using newly available computer records following cattle from slaughter to market, "we were able to trace the beef from South Dakota to the very supermarkets used by the Minnesota patients," Dr. Holmberg said.

Protests End; Chilean Press Urges Talks

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Two days of anti-government protests that claimed the lives of nine people ended early Thursday and pro-government newspapers in Chile called on the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet to resume talks with opposition political parties.

A further major protest against the government is expected Friday during a funeral Mass for one of the victims of the disturbances, a French priest. A memorial Mass was said Wednesday.

General Pinochet, an army general who will mark his 11th anniversary in power on Tuesday, has said that he will rule for five years more.

Pro-government newspapers urged him in editorials to open talks with the non-Marxist opposition about a gradual transition to democracy. "If the regime doesn't take orderly steps, the process will escape its control," El Mercurio said.

Meanwhile, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Santiago, Juan Francisco Fresno, rejected a government appeal to cancel the funeral Mass on Friday for the Reverend Andre Jarlan, the French priest who was killed during demonstrations in a slum area.

A communist-led slum residents' organization, which can mobilize thousands of followers, called for a huge turnout at the service for Father Jarlan and "other victims of the dictatorship." The priest was killed Tuesday in his office by a bullet fired from outside, where demonstrators were battling armed riot police.



About 800 people gathered outside a chapel where a memorial Mass was being held for the Reverend Andre Jarlan, a French missionary who was killed in Santiago this week.

The protest, called by Marxist and leftist political parties, was one of the strongest actions against the government in 16 months of growing opposition, even though many Chileans ignored the call to stay home and tried to go to their jobs. Thousands of trucks and shopkeepers stopped work to press their demands and university students boycotted classes.

Commuter buses were withdrawn from the streets Wednesday night to avoid the demonstrations, and many neighborhoods were sealed off by barricades of burning tires and trees felled by stone-throwing youths.

Police said Manuel Morales Snahez, a 30-year-old construction worker, was shot in the head at a barricade in the Padmal district

near Santiago's airport and died early Thursday during surgery.

A boy, 16, and a man, 20, were shot to death during protests in other districts Wednesday and another boy, 14, was electrocuted by an cable knocked down by protesters Tuesday.

In the bloodiest encounter, snipers opened fire from a hill on police who were raiding the University of Atacama in Copiapo, 500 miles (about 800 kilometers) north of Santiago, where students had occupied a campus building Wednesday, police reported.

They said that a student and the army lieutenant who headed the intelligence police unit in the Atacama desert region were killed, 17 people were wounded and 45 students were arrested. A further 117

students were arrested in a police raid on the University of Concepcion, 300 miles south of Santiago.

Police with small tanks worked Wednesday night to clear barricades from Santiago's main access roads but buses had to drive on sidewalks to get around huge boulders on some highways.

Juan Claudio Reyes, head of the protest coordinating committee, issued a statement saying: "The country will continue protesting, however many times it is necessary to recover our democracy. There will be new days of protest and mobilization."

The Democratic Alliance of six non-Marxist parties joined Communists, other leftist groups and labor leaders in organizing the protest.

INSIDE

■ The Conservative victory fundamentally changes Canada's political landscape. Page 3.

■ Ethiopia is holding a five-day congress to establish a ruling Communist Party. Page 2.

■ The Thai military's political role is seen to be increasing despite a vote against it in parliament this week. Page 5.

■ Three French villages are squabbling over which is the true geographical center of France. Page 6.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ British Petroleum's profit soared by 49 percent in the second quarter, on an 18-percent sales gain. Page 15.

SPECIAL REPORT

A look at the world of German fashion and design. Page 7.

TOMORROW

A collaborative effort by U.S. computer companies to combat the Japanese in the critical high-technology markets of the 1990s has gotten off to a rocky start, its participants say.

British Dockers Vow Wider Picketing

The Associated Press

LONDON — Leaders of Britain's longshoremen said Thursday that they planned to step up picketing to enforce their partial 13-day stoppage in support of striking coal miners.

Leaders of the 1.5-million-member Transport and General Workers Union, which represents 35,000 longshoremen, two-thirds of whom are still working, met in the south coast resort of Brighton to discuss ways of bolstering the strike.

The union's docks chief, John Connolly, called for picketing outside every British port and urged "physical support" for the longshoremen from other union members.

Asked by reporters whether this would include a truckers' roadblock, Mr. Connolly replied, "I think that's always a possibility."

"That's not what we're proposing to do," he said, "but I don't know at some stage whether there may be some reaction from our people who feel they would have to have a physical demonstration."

In the coal strike, which has shut three-quarters of Britain's mines, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher welcomed an agreement Wednesday to resume talks. But she reiterated that her government had no intention of intervening.

"The answer to the strike is for more people to go back to work," Mrs. Thatcher said at a news conference during a tour of Scottish industrial plants.

The prime minister's office said Mrs. Thatcher, who canceled a Sept. 14-15 visit to the Far East because of the strikes, would interrupt her Scottish visit Friday and return to London for a meeting of her cabinet strike committee.

Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, reiterated that the union would never agree to the closure of a mine merely because it was losing money. The National Coal Board wants to close 20 unprofitable mines over the next year and cut the work force by 20,000 through attrition.

Six policemen and five miners were injured Thursday as pickets fought with police outside Kelling Colliery in northern England. About 3,000 pickets were hoping to stop two miners from going to work.

Scattered violence was reported at other mines in Scotland and northern England.

Talks in London between the British Rail Board and the two main rail unions on a threatened disruption of the state-run railroad network starting next week were adjourned Wednesday night after 10 hours.

The rail dispute, which is over management plans to reduce services and cut 15,000 jobs during the next six weeks, threatened to deepen the industrial strife facing Mrs. Thatcher.

The National Union of Railwaymen and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have threatened to disrupt train services throughout Britain starting Monday and to call a total 24-hour stoppage of trains and subway services in and around London Wednesday unless the board changes its plans.

South African Ministers Halted by Black Crowd; Death Toll Is Put at 31

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

SEBOKENG, South Africa — Four South African cabinet ministers, including those in charge of the army and police, were forced to abandon a tour of the black township of Sebokeng on Thursday when hundreds of people gathered on the main highway, obliging their armored convoy to retreat.

The delegation was led by Louis Le Grange, minister of law and order. He said at a press conference later that he believed unrest in several townships this week, now known to have claimed at least 32 lives, had not been caused by rent increases, as demonstrators maintained.

Mr. Le Grange said that the unrest had been timed by unidentified people and organizations to coincide with the implementation of a new constitution by the South African government as a major racial reform.

Violence erupted in Sebokeng, Sharpeville and other black townships south of Johannesburg when the demonstrations, ostensibly against rent increases, turned into a rampage of looting, killing and arson.

Mr. Le Grange, accompanied by Magnus Malan, the defense minister; F.W. de Klerk, the minister of internal affairs; and Gerrit Viljoen, the national education minister, went to the area in army helicopters.

They first toured Sharpeville, the scene of some of the worst violence, in a bus encased in iron grilles and escorted by armored trucks. They did not pause to talk to people but drove briskly past burned-out supermarkets, gasoline stations and liquor stores. In contrast to other South African townships, Sharpeville's schools seemed largely undamaged.

Then they arrived in Sebokeng, which is regarded by some whites as a model township because of its rows of neat, new homes alongside older structures of faded brick with corrugated roofs.

They breached a low rise, with escort helicopters above, and their convoy came to an abrupt halt because hundreds of people, about 500 yards (455 meters) down the stone-littered highway in front of them, blocked their route.

Without investigating further, the ministers withdrew. "We were

advised to turn back and we turned back," Mr. Le Grange said later. As the ministers withdrew, a convoy of police vehicles, one of which was equipped with a huge funnel used to blow tear gas, advanced slowly toward the crowd. The people fell back.

At the press conference, Mr. Le Grange said: "I am not convinced that the rent increase is the real reason for the problem. There are individuals and other forces that are responsible." He refused further comment.

Roman Catholic priests working in Sharpeville, who requested anonymity, said, however, that the increase in rents of about \$4 (about 6.6 rands) a month, or around 15 percent for some households, had been a source of great controversy among generally low-paid black people at a time of recession and inflation.

The rent increases and the new constitution both came into effect Monday and, as with many of South Africa's spasms of unrest in recent years, a seemingly limited issue apparently unleashed other dangers.

The constitution offers unprecedented parliamentary representation but no real power to people of Asian and mixed racial descent but excludes the black majority. On Thursday, the South African Council of Churches urged nonwhite participants in the new constitutional order, which provides for a three-chamber, racially segregated Parliament dominated by whites, to withdraw because of the unrest.

Mr. Le Grange said that, during the day, he and his colleagues had met members of the elected black council that ordered the rent increases.

In general, however, blacks have ignored the councils, which critics call fronts for white control.



Protesters against a rent rise clogged a street in the South African township of Sharpeville.

Russians Surpass Space Travel Record

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Three Russian cosmonauts who have been orbiting Earth since Feb. 8 surpassed on Thursday the endurance record of 211 days in space, demonstrating the Soviet Union's commitment to long-term space flights.

The over-longer missions, coupled with Western intelligence reports that the Russians are experimenting with huge rockets capable of lifting heavy payloads into orbit, indicate that the Soviet Union is steadily moving toward its goal of establishing a permanent manned station in space.

There has been no indication of how much longer the three cosmonauts in the Salyut-7 space station are to remain in orbit. The record they exceeded was set by two other Russians in December 1982.

Soviet reports have said the flight of the Salyut-7 is proceeding

normally and that the cosmonauts are in good health.

In the course of their flight, the cosmonauts have spent 22 hours and 50 minutes outside the craft in six space walks, breaking the American record for a single mission by 29 minutes. In their walks they carried out crucial external repairs that further demonstrated a crew's ability to maintain their spacecraft in an extended flight.

They have been visited by six other astronauts, including an Indian who carried out experiments in weightless yoga and the first woman to walk in space, Svetlana Savitskaya. In her outing in space, she used a welding machine that space analysts say will be able to be used for building large space stations.

At a televised ceremony Wednesday, Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet president, presented awards to Miss Savitskaya and the two other members of the crew that visited the space station in July.

"Their valuable experience will certainly find use in building major orbital stations that will act not only as laboratories but also as a kind of space production shops," Mr. Chernenko said.

He also praised the current crew, saying, "It appears space walks have become regular strolls with them."

The crew of Salyut-7 has focused on the psychology of long periods in space, with tests being carried out by Oleg Atkov, 34, a cardiologist. The mission commander is Leonid Kizim, 42, an air force test pilot who is making his second space flight. The flight engineer is Vladimir Soloviyov, 37.

Like previous Soviet astronauts, the current crew members have become familiar faces on television. The previous space endurance record was set by Anatoli Beresovoy and Valentin Lebedev, who broke a 185-day record set by two Soviet astronauts in October 1980.

Ethiopia Set To Establish Communist Party System

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Ethiopia opened a congress Thursday for the establishment of a full-fledged Communist Party to run the country in place of its present military council under Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Attended by 1,742 delegates from across the country, the five-day congress opened with a seven-hour speech by Colonel Mengistu, who is chairman of the ruling Provisional Military Administrative Council. He is expected to become head of the new Marxist-Leninist party, which is to be called the Workers' Party of Ethiopia.

In his speech, Colonel Mengistu reviewed the course of the 10-year revolution, which has survived political upheavals, civil war, a secessionist struggle in northern Eritrea and Tigre provinces, an invasion from Somalia, drought and economic difficulties.

He made it clear that Ethiopia intended to tighten its already close alliance with the Eastern bloc, follow the Communist model of economic and political development and join in its struggle against U.S. policies around the world.

He accused the United States of trying "to encircle" Ethiopia by "doubling" the size of its Rapid Development Force and setting up a "nuclear base" on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The only issue where he indicated Ethiopia shared a slightly similar view with the United States was the mysterious mining of the Red Sea, which damaged 19 ships. Colonel Mengistu said Ethiopia viewed it "as a source of considerable concern" and "vehemently opposes and condemns this illegal act."

He said his government was ready to contribute "its own effort" to eliminate the danger but did not indicate what this might be.

On internal issues, Colonel Mengistu denounced the Eritrean secessionist movement and made clear he would not give up the central government's struggle, despite the fact that six offensives there have failed.

He reiterated his offer, however, to permit Eritreans and other restive ethnic groups like the Tigreans limited local autonomy within a united Ethiopia.

The congress is expected to end Monday with the election of a politburo of between seven and 13 members, a majority of them military or former military men, and a central committee of at least 91 members. Colonel Mengistu is certain to become chairman.

In addition, many delegates attending the congress were wearing uniforms, suggesting that many of the new party's key officials would also be military men.

Chun Begins Japan Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

country economically, Mr. Chun was thought to need an apology to justify his trip.

In a 90-minute meeting Thursday afternoon between Mr. Chun and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the two leaders limited their discussion to stating their countries' positions on the Korean security situation and other non-controversial subjects, according to the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

Japan had no major requests of South Korea. South Korea has said it wants transfers of Japanese technology, an end to a chronic trade imbalance and better treatment for the approximately 670,000 Korean nationals who live in Japan.

With many of those Korean nationalists sympathetic to North Korea, Japanese police have been wary of demonstrations or an assassination attempt. Last year, four of Mr. Chun's cabinet ministers were killed in a bomb explosion in Rangoon, Burma. Both Burmese and South Korean officials blamed North Korea.

A new round of talks on Hong Kong's future will be held later this month, British and China said Thursday in Beijing. In a joint statement, they said two days of talks that had just ended were "useful and constructive." A British Embassy spokesman said aviation, land and nationality issues remained unresolved.

The space shuttle Discovery suffered less damage on its maiden flight than its two predecessors and should be ready this weekend for the trip from Edwards Air Force Base in California to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida stop a jumbo jet, officials said Thursday.

A former Wall Street Journal reporter, R. Foster Winans, and two other men pleaded not guilty Thursday to charges that they improperly profited from inside tips from the writer's newspaper columns. The three were released on their own recognizance.

General Motors Corp. will be the target of a United Auto Workers strike if negotiations fail to produce a new contract, the UAW president, Owen Bieber, said Thursday. UAW contracts with both GM and Ford Motor Co. expire Sept. 14.

The U.S. Postal Service and unions representing 500,000 postal workers agreed Wednesday to return to the bargaining table in an effort to break their six-week impasse over a new contract. The two sides said they would meet next week.

Rains swept Montana on Thursday, helping 550 firefighters bring under control the last of the fires that burned 250,000 acres (100,000 hectares) since last week. Hundreds of acres of grassland, meanwhile, burned out of control in Barber County, in south-central Kansas. (AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Israel Parties to Ask Vote on Coalition

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Leaders of Israel's two major parties said Thursday they had agreed in substance on the formation of a bipartisan unity government and expected to seek a parliamentary vote of confidence next week.

The Labor party leader, Shimon Peres, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the ruling Likud bloc said that a few minor problems remained. "We will meet probably next Sunday to work out a few remaining problems and to complete the wording of the new government's program," Mr. Shamir said.

Mr. Peres, who is to serve as prime minister for the first 25 months of a unity government and then hand the post over to Mr. Shamir for 25 months, said: "We have completed in substance the formation of a unity government although some minor problems remain." They have been meeting for more than four weeks to work out an agreement on a broad-based coalition.

Soviet Shifts Top Military Officials

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, has been replaced by one of his senior deputies, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, Tass reported Thursday.

The news agency said that Marshal Ogarkov would be given a new appointment but gave no details. Western military attaches in Moscow have been saying for some months that they expect Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, 75, Marshal Ustinov is reported to be planning to concentrate on political duties as a senior member of the Politburo.

Marshal Ogarkov, who had been chief of staff since 1977, achieved international prominence last autumn when he held a press conference to explain and defend the Soviet action in shooting down a South Korean airliner with 269 people on board.

Libya, France Seen Close to Chad Deal

PARIS (AP) — The French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, said Thursday that France and Libya have been negotiating directly for more than a year over removal of troops from Chad and have made visible progress in the past few months.

France "is closer to the possibility of an agreement with the Libyans and progress in Chad than we were a few months ago," Mr. Cheysson told Radio France Internationale. He said that France and Libya have had direct contacts over Chad since July 1983, and had no need for a mediator.

A private visit to Morocco by President Francois Mitterrand last weekend — on the heels of a Moroccan-Libyan unity treaty — spurred speculation of French concern about Chad, where both French and Libyan troops are deployed. Mr. Cheysson, who visited Libya in February and returned this week from a visit to Chad, said Mr. Mitterrand's Moroccan trip had been planned long before the unity treaty.

Ireland Calls Meeting on EC Entries

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Ireland has called a meeting Tuesday of European Community foreign ministers to discuss the deadlock in negotiations about the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC, a government spokesman said Thursday.

The announcement followed West Germany's request for a meeting on the issue. West German officials criticized what they characterized as the low-key handling of the negotiations by Ireland, current head of the EC, at a ministerial session Monday in Brussels.

A spokesman for Foreign Minister Peter Barry of Ireland said the informal meeting next week in Dublin would be aimed at "increasing the momentum of the negotiations and bringing them to an early and successful conclusion."

Reagan Rejects Copper Import Limit

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has refused to restrict U.S. imports of copper, William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, announced Thursday. "Import restrictions would seriously disadvantage the copper fabricating industry," he said in a statement.

Mr. Brock said that four times as many U.S. jobs would be at risk than would be saved by holding down shipments from other countries. Most U.S. imports of copper come from Chile, Canada, Zaire and Zambia. Mr. Brock added that their interests were also a consideration in the decision.

"We have a vested interest in their economic prospects," he said. "It's not just their debts. They're good customers and good friends."

Philippine Death Count Passes 1,350

MANILA (UPI) — The confirmed death toll from the typhoon designated as Ike rose Thursday to at least 1,351 and officials said they feared hundreds more had died in the Philippines' worst recorded storm.

The Welfare Ministry said 1.12 million people had been made homeless and left without livelihood by the typhoon and a tropical storm designated as June, which struck four days earlier and killed 67 persons, according to the latest figures.

President Ferdinand Marcos, who went to his home province of Ilocos Norte to inspect the storm damage, ordered the release of about 80 million pesos (about \$4.4 million) for relief and rehabilitation. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the government, under its policy of relying on its own resources, had rejected aid offers by the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization and the French branch of the World Assistance Corps.

U.S. Seen as Safe From New Oil Crisis

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States could replace three-fourths of the oil it now imports within five years of a large cutoff and escape a recurrence of the inflation and recessions triggered by the two oil crises of the 1970s, according to a congressional study.

The Office of Technology Assessment said in a 158-page report that the United States had the technical capability to replace through conservation and other energy resources 3.6 million barrels of the 4.5 million barrels it imports daily.

But to do it, the report said, the government might have to deny electric utilities price increases for fuel adjustments they can now pass through to their customers automatically. And it might have to remove U.S. price controls on natural gas. The federal price ceilings on most of the nation's natural gas could "inhibit" investments in its production and related oil-replacing technologies in a shortfall, the researchers said.

The study concluded that a large oil supply disruption shorter than a year could be handled without much economic harm by drawing down the government's 400-million-barrel Strategic Petroleum Reserve and relying on 300 million barrels in private stockpiles in the United States.

For the Record

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of Russia will meet in New York on Sept. 26 during the annual meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, the State Department announced Thursday.

A new round of talks on Hong Kong's future will be held later this month, British and China said Thursday in Beijing. In a joint statement, they said two days of talks that had just ended were "useful and constructive." A British Embassy spokesman said aviation, land and nationality issues remained unresolved.

The space shuttle Discovery suffered less damage on its maiden flight than its two predecessors and should be ready this weekend for the trip from Edwards Air Force Base in California to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida stop a jumbo jet, officials said Thursday.

A former Wall Street Journal reporter, R. Foster Winans, and two other men pleaded not guilty Thursday to charges that they improperly profited from inside tips from the writer's newspaper columns. The three were released on their own recognizance.

General Motors Corp. will be the target of a United Auto Workers strike if negotiations fail to produce a new contract, the UAW president, Owen Bieber, said Thursday. UAW contracts with both GM and Ford Motor Co. expire Sept. 14.

The U.S. Postal Service and unions representing 500,000 postal workers agreed Wednesday to return to the bargaining table in an effort to break their six-week impasse over a new contract. The two sides said they would meet next week.

Rains swept Montana on Thursday, helping 550 firefighters bring under control the last of the fires that burned 250,000 acres (100,000 hectares) since last week. Hundreds of acres of grassland, meanwhile, burned out of control in Barber County, in south-central Kansas. (AP)

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Soviet Spokesman Pessimistic About Accords With U.S.

MOSCOW — A Soviet government spokesman said Thursday that Moscow was pessimistic about the prospects of reaching any accords with the United States as long as American leaders failed to recognize that they were dealing with an equal partner.

Vladimir Lomeiko, the chief Foreign Ministry spokesman, was asked at a press briefing whether there was any area where Moscow envisaged possible agreement with Washington.

"As you know, it takes two to tango," he said. "Unfortunately the U.S. side doesn't show any businesslike attitude except rhetoric. Key officials in the Reagan administration do not realize they are dealing with a U.S.S.R. in a new situation, that is one of approximate parity on weapons."

He had looked pale and appeared to have lost weight in his last few televised speeches, but the ayatollah looked extremely fit for a man whose 82d birthday falls later this month.

He was making the speech for Id al-Qurban, the Feast of the Sacrifice, which marks climax of the annual Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca.

Referring to anti-U.S. and anti-Israeli demonstrations Saturday by Iranian pilgrims in Mecca, he said: "Some of the big powers' authority has been broken, thanks to God. God willing, it will be further broken in future years."

Nicaraguans Confer With Vatican Officials

VATICAN CITY — A Nicaraguan delegation met with ranking Vatican officials Thursday in an effort to improve relations between the Sandinist government and the Roman Catholic Church.

The two sides did not disclose details of the talks. They scheduled a second meeting for Friday.

Khomeini Looks In Good Health During Address

JAMARAN, Iran — Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, looked in good health Thursday when he addressed senior army officers, clergymen, government officials and foreign diplomats.

He had looked pale and appeared to have lost weight in his last few televised speeches, but the ayatollah looked extremely fit for a man whose 82d birthday falls later this month.

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2 Say U.S. Embassies Helped Arms Missions In Salvador, Nicaragua

By Philip Tanbram
New York Times Service

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama — Two Americans involved in aiding Nicaraguan rebels say they received assistance from U.S. embassies in Honduras and El Salvador in their effort to provide military equipment to anti-Communist forces in Central America.

Although the two maintained that they were not associated with the U.S. government in any way and had received no money for their work, they said Wednesday that U.S. officials in El Salvador and Honduras had helped put them in touch with the chief of staff of the Salvadoran armed forces and with Honduran military officers who escorted them to Nicaraguan rebel leaders.

The Reagan administration has denied any connection with the men since two of their associates were killed when their helicopter was shot down in Nicaragua on Saturday.

In interviews Wednesday, the two men, Thomas V. Posey and Walton Blanton, described themselves as "freedom fighters" against Communism who, acting on their own, provided advice and military equipment to Nicaraguan rebels and the Salvadoran armed forces and arranged for more than a dozen Vietnam War veterans to work with the rebels inside Nicaragua in recent months.

They said that their organization, called Civilian Military Assistance, had about 1,000 members in chapters in Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi and expected to open offices soon in Michigan and Florida.

In Washington, the State Department said it had no knowledge of any contact between the two men and embassy personnel in either El Salvador or Honduras, but that checks were being made with the embassies in both countries.

Privately, State Department officials acknowledged that it was conceivable that the two men could have received some assistance in getting in touch with Salvadoran and Honduran military officials. One official said, for example, that American citizens in foreign countries often seek embassy assistance in making commercial or government contacts and that embassy personnel generally do their best to be helpful.

In meetings that were spontaneous, Mr. Posey said, he talked last October to a U.S. military officer in El Salvador who arranged a meeting for him with Colonel Mario Reyes Mena, the chief of staff of the Salvadoran Army, and to an official at the U.S. Embassy in Honduras, who helped arrange a meeting in January with the commander in chief of the Honduran armed forces.

Mr. Posey said he could not recall the identity of either the military officer or the embassy official. After the visit to El Salvador, he said, his group ended up supplying the Salvadoran military with field equipment, including packs, belts, canteens and pouches to hold ammunition.

In addition, he said, he and three associates were waved through customs when they arrived in Honduras in January even though they were carrying combat weapons and 4,000 rounds of ammunition, because they had a letter from the

commander of the Honduran military inviting him to visit. The Honduran visit, Mr. Posey and Mr. Blanton said, led to the involvement of Civilian Military Assistance in rebel activities, including the training of pilots and the planning of military missions.

Mr. Posey, a former marine who fought in Vietnam and now runs a produce distribution business in Decatur, Alabama, and Mr. Blanton, a veteran of the Army Special Forces from Sheffield, Alabama, said they started Civilian Military Assistance after deciding last summer that they should get actively involved in fighting communist subversion in Central America.

"There was a bunch of us who got to talking when we were hunting or fishing or going to gun shows," Mr. Posey said.

He added, "Every time we heard about the Communists doing something somewhere, we got excited off real bad."

Families of Victims Called

Nicaraguan officials telephoned the families of the two Americans who were killed and invited them to Nicaragua to receive the bodies, United Press International reported, quoting the foreign minister, the Reverend Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann.

Father d'Escoto said that he and other government officials had called the father of Dana H. Parker, of Huntsville, Alabama, and the mother of James P. Powell 3d, of Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Parker's father, whose name is also Dana, lives in Morristown, Tennessee. He told The Birmingham Post-Herald that a Nicaraguan government representative had called him with an offer to "guarantee my safety" on a trip to identify the remains of his son. The Associated Press reported, "I don't want to go down there," he said, "but if they insist I will go to make positive identification and escort the body back."

Rose Powell, Mr. Powell's mother, said she would not go to Nicaragua. The AP reported, "I'm not willing to go into a communist country," she said. "I know they'd use it for propaganda." Her son's dental records and a photograph were sent to Nicaragua to help identify his body.



MOCK DESERT WARFARE — A U.S. Marine Corps helicopter loaded with troops landed at a combat center near Twentynine Palms, California, on Wednesday as

part of a training exercise to test their ability to fight a desert war on short notice. About 50,000 troops are staging battles in the heat of California's deserts.

Conservative Landslide Opens New Era in Canada

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

OTTAWA, Canada — Brian Mulroney and his Progressive Conservative Party, which on Tuesday won the biggest political majority in Canadian history, appear to have fundamentally changed the country's political landscape.

The result, wrote Richard Gryn, a columnist for The Toronto Star, Canada's largest newspaper, "almost certainly made the Conservatives the majority party for the rest of this century."

Liberals, as well as members of the New Democratic Party, which fared unexpectedly well, would debate that. But the returns were clearly a setback for the Liberal Party, which has run Canada for most of this century. Even more, it reflected dissatisfaction with Canada's stagnant economy and lack of a sense of direction.

Mr. Mulroney offered a change. While it would be wrong to call the Tory victory a conservative revolution in the sense of some of the descriptions of Ronald Reagan's

1980 triumph, it signals new paths. Mr. Mulroney is committed to a variety of goals that might seem to work at cross purposes — increasing

social and military spending while cutting the deficit, lifting Canadian pride while diminishing the sort of nationalism that has hurt relations with the United States.

This does not mean the new prime minister, expected to take office Sept. 17, will necessarily bow to Washington. On a June visit to the White House, he urged President Reagan to take action on acid rain, something Canadian environmentalists cannot remember Pierre Elliott Trudeau doing.

Clearly, his pro-U.S. stance, which is intended to buoy trade and investment, is geared to bolstering the interests of his own country. He has argued that the best way to improve Canada's economy is to strengthen ties with the United States.

He has the mandate. The Tories captured 50 percent of the vote, compared with 28 percent for the Liberals and 19 percent for the New Democratic Party. They won 211 of 282 seats in the House of Commons.

It amounted to a repudiation of the Liberals, who won the fewest number of seats they have ever had. 40. The feeling across Canada, analysts said, was that the party had been in power too long. They were in office for all but nine months of the last 16 years under Mr. Trudeau and for five years before that under his predecessor, Lester B. Pearson.

During the 1960s and most of the 1970s, the economy raced ahead of that of the United States. But for three years it languished in a recession deeper than that to the south. And its recovery has been more sluggish.

Unemployment in Canada is 11 percent, compared to 7.5 percent in the United States. More than a fifth of the nation's youth are unemployed.

"Our objective and our mandate is to create jobs and to get the economy of Canada moving again," Mr. Mulroney said in his victory speech.

His victory probably cannot be compared to President Reagan's and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's ideological triumphs. His strong support for welfare policies, his moderate tone and the more liberal texture of the Canadian electorate argue against it. Mr. Mulroney has said that the Foreign Investment Review Agency should be changed from a watchdog group into a business development agency, hustling Americans to invest more money. He has

urged an intensification of discussions to remove trade barriers in specific industrial sectors. On foreign policy, the new leader may be more amenable to U.S. positions in Central America that were criticized by the Liberals.

Mr. Mulroney implicitly answered U.S. criticism of Canadian military spending by promising a 6-percent increase in inflation-adjusted arms expenditures, double the current rate. The 339 Mulroney campaign promises the Liberals counted mean increased public spending. Late in the campaign, Mr. Mulroney began to say that many of his pledges might not be fulfilled until late in his five-year term.

Some think even this is wishful thinking. "We've been promised, loosely, 1950s growth and 1980s welfare," said Abraham Rotstein, a political economist at the University of Toronto. "And that ain't gonna happen."

L.A. Pays 22 Japanese Dismissed During War

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Japanese-American civil servants forced from their jobs during World War II have been given \$5,000 and commendations in an effort to ease their "bitterness and hurt," Mayor Tom Bradley has announced.

Mr. Bradley distributed the money to 22 former employees at a ceremony Wednesday. A yearlong search turned up 30 former civil servants removed in 1942 and six descendants. The state and Los Angeles County have paid more than \$1.6 million to 324 of their former workers.

Stop the Presses, White House Cries

It Tries to Bar Photograph of Reagan in Jogging Pants

The White House has tried to block publication of a United Press International photograph showing President Ronald Reagan wearing sweat pants aboard his plane, Air Force One. The photograph was distributed Tuesday night and published by several U.S. newspapers.

In objecting to the distribution, the White House cited an unwritten



rule against photographing the president on Air Force One without White House permission. After being asked to stop distribution, UPI sent an advisory message ordering subscribers not to use the picture. But later a UPI news executive, Edward T. Majeski, said this "mandatory kill" advisory had been sent in error.

Mr. Majeski reasoned that Mr. Reagan had been photographed in his sweat pants for several minutes without objection from White House aides. An Associated Press photographer also took pictures of the president in the jogging pants, but AP elected not to distribute them.

The president and his staff members often change into informal dress aboard the plane to keep their suits unwrinkled. (NYT)

In Boston, Archbishop Bernard J. Law of the Roman Catholic Church described abortion as "the critical issue in this campaign" and urged voters Wednesday to make it their central concern when they cast their ballots.

"We are not saying you must vote" for a particular candidate, Archbishop Law said at a press conference, "but we are saying that when you make up your mind, this is the critical issue."

He also read a strongly worded statement, signed by himself and 17 other Catholic bishops from

President Reagan in jogging pants on his plane.

Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, that implicitly criticized the stance of some Catholic politicians on abortion, including Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, and Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York. No politicians were named in the statement.

The statement is the latest in a number of pronouncements by Catholic leaders on the abortion issue. (NYT)

Olympics Produce \$200,000 Surplus

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The city of Los Angeles, living up to a 1978 charter amendment that promised no public funds would be spent on the 1984 Olympics, ended the Games with a surplus of at least \$200,000 and possibly as much as \$1 million.

The city controller, James Hahn, estimated total city expenses for the Olympics at \$31 million, but he said those costs were exceeded by revenues raised through a half-cent hotel bed tax, a tax on Olympic tickets and funds contributed by the private Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, which administered the Games.

Preliminary reports put total city revenues at \$31.2 million, a figure that may rise to \$32 million when accounting is completed, he said. The excess funds will be turned over to the organizing committee for use in promoting amateur sports activities, Mr. Hahn said Tuesday.

Arab-Americans, still smarting over the Mondale campaign's decision to return contributions from five of them in Chicago, are complaining that they have been shut out by the Democratic presidential nominee.

Arab-Americans, still smarting over the Mondale campaign's decision to return contributions from five of them in Chicago, are complaining that they have been shut out by the Democratic presidential nominee.

Study Finds Heat Alters Sweetener

United Press International

LA JOLLA, California — Aspartame, a popular low-calorie sweetener, undergoes a chemical change when heated and should not be used in cooking or hot drinks until further tests are conducted, scientists at Scripps Institution of Oceanography warned Thursday.

When heated, two harmless components of aspartame are changed into a form that could get into the bloodstream, the scientists told the San Diego Union newspaper. The effects of the two components are not known, said Dr. Jeffery L. Bada, a Scripps chemist who headed a study of the sweetener.

Aspartame is marketed in the United States as NutraSweet and Equal, and has been approved for use in Belgium, Brazil, France, Luxembourg, the Philippines, Switzerland and Tunisia.

2 Airports in New York May Be Allowed More Traffic in Peak Hours

By Reginald Stuart
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — New York's Kennedy International and La Guardia airports would be allowed to have more landings and takeoffs at peak hours, and Newark International, in New Jersey, far fewer under new government suggestions.

Airline officials heard the suggestions Wednesday at the first of several meetings they are holding to devise a voluntary industry plan for easing congestion at six major U.S. airports. They are the three New York area airports, Hartsfield International in Atlanta, O'Hare International in Chicago and Stapleton International in Denver.

The Federal Aviation Administration said the suggestions were "guidelines" for the industry to consider in its talks. Edward P. Faberman, acting chief counsel of the agency, said at the meeting in suburban Crystal City, Virginia, that the FAA would impose its own plan if the industry failed to adopt a plan that would solve the problem.

"We are content to play a minimum role but will not hesitate to play a direct part," Mr. Faberman said. The agency formally proposed regulations last month by which it would take control of airline flight-operation schedules. The regulations, if put into effect, would be similar to the guidelines advanced Wednesday for voluntary acceptance.

The number of flights has surged since the U.S. airline industry was deregulated in October 1978. In July, there were more than 39,000 flights, registered when a flight is 15 minutes or more late taking off or landing.

"I'm a little disturbed that they said this was voluntary and now the agency is looking at it with an eye of a brain surgeon," said Robert

Coggin, assistant vice president for marketing at Delta Air Lines.

Many of the more than 100 airline officials at the meeting sharply criticized the agency guidelines in general terms, while representatives of airlines that use Newark were especially disappointed.

Newark has enjoyed a resurgence in use since the opening of its new terminal in the mid-1970s and the expansion of People Express airline. The agency says Newark now schedules more than 100 departures in some hours, a traffic load that the agency and some carriers find excessive. Under the agency guidelines, traffic would be limited to 68 landings or takeoffs in an hour.

Under the agency proposal, flight operations per hour in peak travel periods would be increased to 68 from 60 at La Guardia, and by six or seven flights an hour at Kennedy, where peak hour volume is now 77 to 80 flights. The agency also wants the departure times spread evenly throughout an hour instead of bunched at the start of the hour, as they tend to be now.

Jack Ryan, chief of the operations division for air traffic service at the agency, also said Wednesday that the agency intended to increase the number of air traffic controllers in the 1985 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1, by 1,400, about 200 to 300 more than the number being brought on the job this year.

Mr. Ryan also said the agency was weighing the prospects of relaxing some of the safety rules it imposed after the 1981 strike by air traffic controllers, which resulted in dismissal of all the strikers by the Reagan administration. Specifically, Mr. Ryan said, the agency is considering relaxing a rule that requires that a distance of 20 miles (32 kilometers) be maintained between planes at certain times.

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Dali to Receive Skin Grafts

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — A team of surgeons is scheduled to perform a complicated skin graft operation Friday on Salvador Dali, 80, in an attempt to save the artist's life following burns he suffered in a fire last week.

Bessie Jones, Singer Of Black Folk Music, Dies

BRUNSWICK, Georgia (AP) — Bessie Jones, 52, a singer of ethnic black songs who was recognized as one of the nation's leading folk artists, died Tuesday.

Mrs. Jones began performing professionally in 1935, singing music originated by slaves.

In 1982, she was one of 15 master folk artists awarded a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Ernest Tubb Dies; Was a Pioneer In Country Music

The Associated Press

NASHVILLE — Ernest Tubb, 70, the pioneer of country music's honky-tonk sound with songs like "I'm Walking the Floor Over You," died Thursday.

Officials at the Grand Ole Opry and at the Baptist Hospital said Mr. Tubb died of emphysema. He had been in failing health since 1981.

Known as The Texas Troubadour, Mr. Tubb in 1965 was the sixth member elected to the Country Music Hall of Fame. He first sang on the Grand Ole Opry radio program in 1942 and his distinctive, deep baritone was heard on the popular country music show throughout his career.

He sold at least 30 million records and recorded more than 250 songs. His hits, besides the million-selling "I'm Walking the Floor Over You" in 1942, included "Waltz Across Texas," "Let's Turn Back the Years," "Rainbow at Midnight," "Tomorrow Never Comes," "Filipino Baby" and "Little Ole Band of Gold."

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In 1982, she was one of 15 master folk artists awarded a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Canada Votes for Change

Brian Mulroney and his Progressive Conservative Party have won a tremendous victory, one that, for the first time in many Canadian elections, runs the full width of the country. It is a sweep on a scale that submerges the established regional patterns. Most French-speaking voters went the same way as most English-speaking voters. The industrial cities went with the western prairies and oil fields. As John Turner, the defeated prime minister and Liberal Party leader, put it, the returns were "absolutely convincing."

Those returns confirm a Canadian consensus that the great figure of the country's recent politics, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, had stayed too long — and also that Mr. Turner, who succeeded Mr. Trudeau two months ago, showed too little capacity to change. When Mr. Trudeau first became prime minister in 1968 his country was moving rapidly toward a crisis that, under less able leadership, might have torn it apart. A powerful separatist movement had formed in the French-speaking majority of Quebec, and there was a real possibility that Canada would dissolve into two — or perhaps three or four — independent countries.

During the 1970s Mr. Trudeau demonstrated a durable national unity. But the Trudeau method required a lot of bargains and concessions back and forth across the English-French line. When the crisis was finally over, he left many Canadians convinced that they had been used

sharp overall setback, have ended their shut-out in the far West by capturing the Vancouver seat contested by Mr. Turner.

Canada's relations with the United States are likely to be calmer now than in the last years under the volatile Mr. Trudeau. Mr. Mulroney wants to continue to restrain the nationalism that had for so long discouraged foreign investment and skewed energy policy. He seems to understand that when the world's largest pair of trading partners diverge economically, it is Canada that tends to be hurt.

The new prime minister will face a substantial challenge in living up to the expectations aroused by his sweep. There are no magic cures for the weak economy he inherits. And Canada's peculiar psychological discounts will persist. Given sharp regional differences and an expansive giant southern neighbor, Canada can never be sure of its national identity.

Few nations anywhere, however, can boast of such a healthy democratic process. It is capable of healing regional wounds and clearly transmitting a popular mandate for change. Canadians have thus given themselves new reason for national pride; and, as Mr. Mulroney's campaign emphasized, they have given Americans a good reminder to appreciate having Canada as a neighbor.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Science Paying in Space

It will be a while before we see ads for Special Supersaver Space Shuttle round-trip fares to Solar City and points outward, but space travel itself is becoming marvelously less extraordinary with the passing of each day and mission. It is not that today's astronauts are less challenged, or that people are not relieved when a mission ends safely; there are dangers always, and each mission presents new challenges. The difference now is that getting there is only half the fun; the people who are going along and what they are doing as they go is what is making the American space program a more impressive investment.

For starters, there are the crews. Nobody really gives a second thought now to the fact that men and women, black and white and older than they used to be, are taking off, doing their duties and holding up well. And although these crews still run into troubles along the road, the way they cope sounds more and more familiar. (See outside the vehicle: first you try hot water, and then stick out a mechanical arm and knock it loose. Had that not worked, get out and start scrapping.)

Far more fascinating are the experiments going on in space. During last December's Spacelab mission on the shuttle Columbia,

there were all sorts of significant activities taking place. Science magazine reported a total of 72 experiments. There was the metric camera, for example, which photographed more than 18 million square kilometers of the Earth from space, providing high-quality, first-time images of many of the world's regions. There were stars being seen for the first time, too.

Studies of materials in space are leading scientists in many new directions. Silicon crystals, important in electronic components, have been grown three to four times larger and purer than any grown on Earth, experts report, as well as two human proteins that may assist research in treatments for disease. The mission that just ended included an experimental unit to test the possibilities of manufacturing drugs in space. And a special solar panel was deployed as part of a program to provide power for tomorrow's space stations.

It is true that a lot of money is involved here, but the early simplistic critics who characterized the space program as wasteful juries stealing money from the needs of Earthlings may now at least note that some of the world's toughest battles — against deadly diseases — may be won in orbiting laboratories.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

From All the Parts of Canada

What Canadians of every political persuasion can particularly welcome is that, after a period during which the Liberal Party has been weak in the West and the Tories have been unable to gain a foothold in Quebec, the government that Mr. Mulroney forms will have strong elected representation from all parts of the country. That should help heal the wounds from the politically bruising past decade, and keep any Canadians from having a sense that their government is dominated by some other part of the country.

— The Toronto Star.

Some of [Tuesday's] results were due to the Liberals: to Pierre Trudeau's final patronage appointments and his legacy of a weakened party; to that party's insufferable arrogance; to its new leader's mistakes and failures, which his genuine qualities could not obscure.

— The Gazette (Montreal).

FROM OUR SEPT. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Peary 'Nailed Flag to Pole'
NEW YORK — The following has been received [on Sept. 6] from Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, Newfoundland: "To Associated Press, New York: Stars and Stripes nailed to North Pole — Peary." Washington is patriotically stirred by Commander Robert E. Peary's report, but although Dr. Frederick Cook's discovery has been generally accepted, Commander Peary's friends in the navy, officialdom and the National Geographic Society felt certain that he also would achieve the goal. The discovery is believed to have been made early this summer. The commander's friends have for weeks expressed the belief that he had reached the Pole and that the news was delayed by transmission difficulties. The last word from him was received on Oct. 7, 1908.

1934: Arms Trafficking Is Exposed
WASHINGTON — Sentiment is crystallizing for the suppression of private manufacture of weapons of war, as a result of the Senate inquiry into arms traffic. The Nye committee produced evidence [on Sept. 6] to show that munitions salesmen made huge profits during the Cuban revolution by trading with both officials and rebels, and that the U.S. government extended aid to another firm to promote gun sales in Turkey. The investigators established that Cuban loyalists and revolutionists killed each other with guns bought from the same firm, and that graft played a prominent part in the business. It was also brought out that assistance was given by the Navy Department to the Driggs Engineering and Ordnance Company to negotiate Turkish sales.

The North-South Problem: Fences Aren't the Answer

By Jan Tinbergen

This is the first of three articles.

THE HAGUE — The East-West, or U.S.-Soviet, controversy concerns all inhabitants of the world, and there may be some chance to find a solution in the future. The North-South problem imposes unbearable misery. I do not know which problem is the more serious.

The starvation in the South is the more embittering, because we know how to solve it but we do not act. An eloquent example of Western shortsightedness is the fence erected on the Mexican-U.S. border to keep out unemployed Mexicans. (Similar fences could be needed soon in Southern Europe and Western Asia.) Nowhere in the world does a frontier divide such different standards of living as that between Texas and Mexico.

In an oversimplified way we may explain this by pointing to the inadequate living standards as a consequence of insufficient development aid by the large industrial countries, large families in the developing countries and too much protection of Western economies. Most African and Asian countries are even worse off than Latin America, for similar reasons.

In 1969 the Pearson commission, set up by the World Bank and chaired by Lester Pearson, the fourth Canadian prime minister, reported to the World Bank on how to accelerate Third World development. Each of the five largest Western industrial nations — the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain — had a member on the commission. None of those countries has so far followed the commission's recommendation to transfer 0.7 percent of GNP as official development aid.

The successor to the Pearson commission, the Brandt commission, was set up in 1978 at the suggestion of World Bank President Robert Mc-

Namara and chaired by former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. In its 1980 report it repeated, among other recommendations, that larger financial transfers should be made to the poor countries.

Eleven years after the Pearson report none of the middle-sized or large industrial countries had attained the recommended transfer percentage of 0.7; the average of all developed countries had moved from 0.34 in 1970 to 0.38 in 1980.

Such figures reflect not only a sad

lack of concern for what happens in other parts of the world but also an irresponsible myopia that damages the future of the developed economies. A stimulus to the Third World would quickly translate into orders to equipment industries.

What can we learn from this experience? Certainly not that those recommendations were wrong. The arguments against them are not convincing. Most such arguments — for example, that there has always been poverty; that the poor do not

work hard enough; that they are stupid; that the Third World's rich should be more active in developing their own countries — can be countered easily. They appear to be an alibi for remaining inactive.

If we had followed the Pearson commission's, the Brandt commission's or Mr. McNamara's advice, increased demand from the developing world would have brought a revival in the developed countries' production and thus an economic recovery several years earlier than the

recent one. Many conflicts between trade unions and employers, and many reductions in public expenditures, could have been avoided.

The population problem also could have been less serious than it is. Experience and research show that a more prosperous population — for instance, the urban compared with the rural — soon recognizes the advantage of smaller families.

This brings us back to the fence. It would not be necessary to prevent illegal immigration if there were not so many unemployed Mexicans, and there would not be so many of them if their parents had not had so many children — and if the United States had provided more development aid.

Europe would not have so many migrant workers from Mediterranean countries if it had helped more forcefully to develop these countries. (One reason why Europe has so many Moroccan, Turkish and Yugoslav migrant workers is that wages for unskilled, disagreeable labor are not high enough to attract Europeans.)

After the onset of stagflation — a stagnant economy accompanied by inflation — and higher unemployment, most European countries did not want to discriminate against migrant workers — except Switzerland, which sent them home. Often they received welfare payments higher than the wages in their own countries. Despite my admiration for the present pope, I cannot accept his attitude toward family planning. Some methods of family planning may be nobler than others, but who are the victims when birth control is prohibited? The children in large families.

Another way in which prosperous countries could help reduce Third World poverty is by reducing trade protectionism. The successive reductions in import duties after World War II contributed considerably to increased international trade, but the developing countries profited less than the industrial countries did. After 1973, as a consequence of stagflation, imports from developing countries were decreased further — sometimes even without negotiation.

From this evidence we cannot but conclude that the developed countries' policies, which the Third World shows a shocking lack of appreciation for, are additional impediments to development.

In many developing countries, governments are strongly influenced by a small group of powerful land-owning families whose interests are served rather than those of small farmers or farm workers. Although in several countries land ownership has been legally restricted, the restriction is counteracted in practice by distributing a large estate among numerous, often numerous, of the same family.

Intimidation of rural workers is another way of maintaining feudal relationships. And the low salaries of many state employees make them easy accomplices to corruption.

Errors are made not only by governments or individuals in developing countries. Transnational enterprises, while they certainly contribute to the development of the Third World, remain and a hard look is to make profits, and whose interests are not always parallel to the interests of the population of the countries where they operate. Often they compete with local enterprises and attract local savings. Also, their profits are not necessarily invested in the country in which they operate.

The writer, a Nobel Prize-winning development economist, contributed this comment to World Press Review.

Tokyo and Seoul: Making Up, but Ever So Slowly

By Ian Buruma

HONG KONG — The United States earnestly wants Japan and South Korea to patch up their differences and behave as good friends. Yet nearly 40 years after the end of the Pacific war the two countries have hardly gone beyond the first tentative gestures of rapprochement. The visit to Japan that South Korea's President Chun Doo Hwan began yesterday is another such gesture — and Washington, in particular, will be watching with keen interest.

Japan and South Korea are America's two main allies in northeastern Asia. Stability on the Korean peninsula, which is largely dependent on the U.S. military presence in the south, is crucial to Japanese security. Thus, good relations between Tokyo, Seoul and Washington are vital to peace in the region and ultimately the world.

Normal relations between Japan and South Korea were established in 1965, but Japan has never treated its former colony as an equal, and it still evokes deep hatred among many Koreans. America has long pressed the Japanese to do something about this, and Yasuhiro Nakasone

was the first Japanese prime minister to respond. Much of this is symbolic. Mr. Nakasone's first gesture was to visit South Korea last year. He was the first Japanese leader to do so, and he broke the ice by singing drinking songs with his hosts. Mr. Chun's return visit is the first official visit to Japan by a South Korean leader.

Its success hinges on the greatest symbol of all: the Japanese emperor. The only surviving wartime leader in the world, he has never formally apologized for Japanese brutality in Korea during the colonial period and World War II. Mr. Chun's visit may be his last chance to do so, and Koreans fervently hope that he will.

Both Mr. Nakasone and Mr. Chun want a reconciliation, but both are under pressure at home for reaching out toward each other's countries. Both are doing their best to help each other. Mr. Nakasone has apologized to the emperor's stead, and Mr. Chun has tried to defuse tensions

by stressing that the Korean people are more concerned about the future than the past. Yet neither gesture is really good enough.

Unfortunately, both leaders are powerless to control the strong emotions engendered by the long, antagonistic history between their two countries. In Japan, both right-wing and left-wing groups oppose Mr. Chun's visit. Even Japanese full of goodwill find it hard to be rational about Korea. A recent symposium between intellectuals from both countries — held, symbolically, on a ferryboat between South Korea and Japan — ended in a bitter shouting match. Korean feelings were symbolized by the suicide of the ferryboat captain who hoisted the Japanese flag during Mr. Nakasone's visit to Seoul.

What can the United States do in the face of these intractable historical sensitivities? Virtually nothing except sit back and watch.

The writer is cultural editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The King's New Friend Is No Friend of America's

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, America's diplomatic enemy number one, was almost toppled in a coup in May. He subsequently increased the repression in Libya. After his aggression in Chad, he was being frozen out of Arab and African councils as an outlaw nation. His oil revenues dropped. He was widely reported to be on the ropes after 15 years in power.

Then, to America's astonishment, he brought off a diplomatic coup. King Hassan II of Morocco, supposedly a leading Arab "moderate" and long touted as a staunch American ally, secretly agreed to merge his nation into federation with Libya. In one swoop, Colonel Qadhafi — Mr. Terroism himself — was given a new lease on international legitimacy.

The Reagan administration, professing surprise, is in a state of puzzlement bordering on disbelief. A few questions are in order. Why did King Hassan do it? One politico reports that Vice President George Bush said he guessed the cause was heat from the Polisario. (Mr. Bush, now campaigning in a media-free cocoon, refuses to entertain a question on this. Too substantive.) These Polisario guerrillas, supplied with Soviet arms by Libya, have long been bothering the king; a deal with Libya takes that heat off. Phosphate exports, the chief source of Morocco's income, are down; Libya may have offered money. Algeria, which provides sanctuary for the rebels, has formed an alliance with Tunisia and Mauritania; a Libyan deal is King Hassan's counter.

Why was Washington kept in the dark while negotiations went on between Colonel Qadhafi and the king? CIA supporters blame the State Department. Morocco was a State favorite; U.S. diplomats had the run of the country. Ambassador Joseph V. Reed Jr., a Chase Manhattan banker appointed when Michael Deaver was eager to ingratiate himself with David Rockefeller, has been the social lion of Rabat and Casablanca — but was vacationing in Maine when King Hassan dropped the announcement on him.

Mr. Reed, who advertised himself as an "action officer," promptly reported to his duty post — the Republican convention in Dallas.

One diplomat claims that the U.S. ambassador was informed in advance, passed the impending news to Washington and was told to warn the king of repercussions. If this version is true, the expression of U.S. surprise is a sham, and the Moroccan king was contemptuous of U.S. reaction to his

union with Colonel Qadhafi. Such contempt turned out to be well placed: Mr. Bush is ducking questions because the Reagan administration does not have a position.

How has the administration reacted? Lengthy head-scratching and much hoping that this Libyan marriage, like others, will go unexamined. Mistrusting the flamboyant Reed, State dispatched its heavy-weight roving ambassador, Vernon "Secret Missions" Walters, to the king's palace in Casablanca this week. Mr. Walters, with a sprained ankle, hobbled in to "express his concerns" about a country America thought was an ally federating with a state America knows is an enemy.

If what a Moroccan delegation in Washington has been telling Mr. Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and CIA Director William Casey is any indication, the king assured the American envoy that he could tame the colonel in Tripoli.

In addition, though, Moroccans have been grumbling about the messy \$140 million to U.S. aid furnished this year, of which \$40 million is a loan at unsubsidized interest rates. Egypt gets more than 10 times that aid, and Egypt does not control the Strait of Gibraltar. Cheap payoffs

invite double crosses. So how should the United States respond?

To paraphrase a Bedouin saying, the partner of my enemy is my enemy. Morocco has chosen to be affiliated with Libya. It inherits Qadhafi liabilities as well as relief from Polisario pressure. That calls for a cutoff of U.S. military sales, which must not be transhipped to the other half of the new federation, and a hard look at continued handouts.

"My mandate," proclaimed Ambassador Reed last year, "is to illustrate to our friends around the world that the Reagan administration wanted to single out Morocco as the primary example of how America supported a proven ally and friend."

It is time for a new mandate. America cannot be expected to smile at a kick in the teeth.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No to Harriman et al

In response to the opinion column "U.S. Needs a Serious, Bipartisan Approach to Soviet" (Sept. 3) by W. Averell Harriman, Clark M. Clifford and Marshall D. Shulman:

Once again this trio — former people all, synonymous with guilt, ignorance and failure — attempt appeasement of the Soviets. Thank God the center-ground, bipartisan constituency no longer seeks negotiations over the limitation of nuclear weapons on terms that have for decades increasingly benefited the Soviets.

That constituency relies, rather, on an American diplomacy at last buttressed by American strength that may, one day, enable the Western alliance to negotiate with an instinctively expansionist empire unscrupulous in its pursuit of territory.

It is not U.S. leadership that the West has distrusted, but leadership's absence — the vacuum that these three writers have so egregiously advocated for so long.

JOHN COLVIN,
Hong Kong.

Who's Moderate in Iran?

Regarding the opinion column "The Future Is at Stake in Tehran" (Aug. 24) by Shireen T. Hunter:

The writer's analysis of the post-Khomeini era in Iran relies on concepts that do not readily apply to the present situation. For instance, the terms "moderates" and "radicals" are obviously misused.

In the Islamic regime's context, a "moderate" is one who adheres more to the tenets of Islam and, in a sense, is more of a reactionary and fundamentalist; the "moderates" have also been more attuned to Ayatollah Khomeini's views advocating war with Iraq's President Saddam Hussein. The "radicals," being less sensitive to the classical interpretation of Islamic law, seem to have more of a pragmatic bent, and would prefer to end the war and return to the business of rebuilding the nation.

In the writer's view, the "moder-

Letters to the Editor

ates" are less of a threat to the West than the "radicals." In this she may be right, but she errs in assuming that the "moderates" could gradually put the country on the right course. The country is already reeling amid currents of frustration and anger.

To tolerate this essentially regressive totalitarian regime is to play with a powder keg. A whole nation is in bondage and suffering from the fanaticism and stupidity of a group of Islamic clerics who have even betrayed Islam. A breeding ground for another revolution is being prepared. When the revolution comes it will be a leftist revolution and the West will be ill-prepared to influence its course. Taking a wait-and-see stance and trying to nudge the "moderates" onto a proper course will not do. The West, and the United States in particular, must encourage and help the forces of liberation and progress in Iran. Helping the "moderates" would discourage the forces that want to return to the rule of law and progress.

ALI M.S. FATEMI,
Paris.

A Mormon Objection

Regarding "The Mormons and the White Salts" (Aug. 28):

I like your paper, but when you publish trashy articles about the religion to which I belong and mislead the public you do not pursue truth. I spend my time and energy trying to be a good example as a Mormon and you shoot me in the back.

PAUL PEERY,
Salt Lake City.

The Clue Isn't Endured

The compiler of the crossword published on Aug. 22 has got it wrong again. On things Scottish he or she is woefully inadequate. The clue given for 48 across was "Dismal, in Scotland." The answer given the next day was "Dreary." But "dreary" is a verb meaning to endure, suffer or bear pain. The adjective is "drearily" (or "dreich" or even "dreich").

J.A.S. MONTGOMERIE,
Helenburgh, Scotland.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 947-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 253618. Telex 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 61 Longacre, London W1A 3AB. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 363099.

S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre 92 220 1176. Comptes Partiels No. 94231.

U.S. subscription: \$780 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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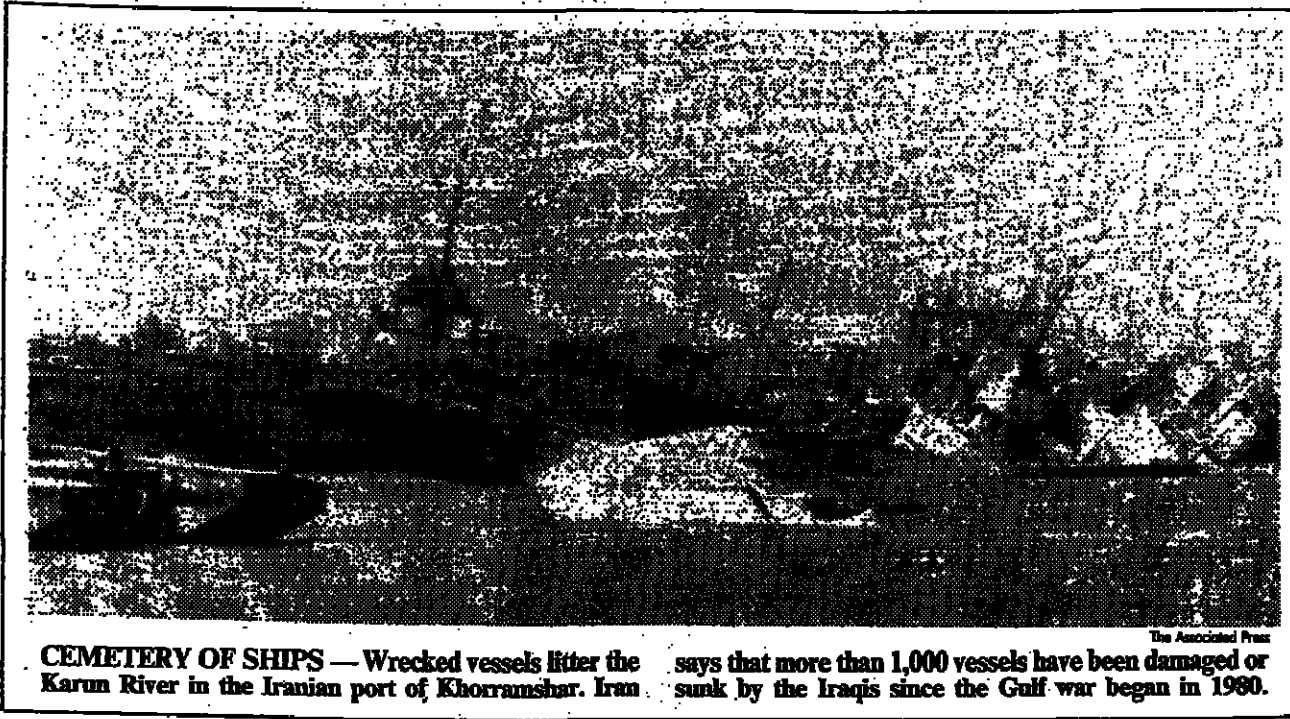
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CEMETERY OF SHIPS — Wrecked vessels litter the Karun River in the Iranian port of Khorramshahr, Iran.

says that more than 1,000 vessels have been damaged or sunk by the Iraqis since the Gulf war began in 1980.

Thai Military's Role Seen Increasing Despite Vote

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — The Thai parliament's vote Monday blocking an army-backed move to reopen discussion of permitting military officers to join the cabinet was seen as a victory for Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda over the armed forces.

"Prem has won a battle," a Western diplomat said. "The fact that the military backed off can count as a victory for him."

However, the issue and its inherent tensions are considered almost certain to crop up again, probably in a parliamentary session in April, diplomats and Thai observers said.

The parliament voted, 371-76, to postpone consideration of the army motion after the supreme commander, General Arthit Kamlasri, requested Sunday that the issue be put off for the sake of national unity.

The postponement followed two months of military and political developments that had alarmed some segments of Thai society and provoked protests by students and human rights groups.

The developments included the rounding up in July of 22 suspected Communists in Bangkok, the arrest in August of a prominent writer and social critic, Sulak Sivaraksa, and two associates on charges of lese majeste, a move last month to extend the military tenure of General Arthit beyond his mandatory retirement at age 60 next year, the introduction of the parliamentary motion and the announcement Monday of an annual military reshuffle that consolidated General Arthit's hold on the army.

Western diplomats question

whether these events are related. But some Thai observers see them as part of a conservative trend involving the continued rise of General Arthit and restoration of the military's dominant political role following efforts by civilian parties to promote parliamentary democracy.

The United States has made known its support for a moderate parliamentary government and political pluralism in Thailand, the only U.S. ally on the Southeast Asian mainland. But the United States also has a close relationship with the Thai military dating from the Vietnam War and is the major supplier of the Thai armed forces.

General Arthit's continued rise was confirmed in Monday's military reshuffle, which affected 352 officers. A strong Arthit backer, Major General Pichit Kullavornich, was promoted to commander of the most important of four regional commands and the one that includes Bangkok.

The outspoken General Pichit, 52, a West Point graduate who served with Thai forces in Vietnam, has promoted a bid to extend General Arthit's tenure as supreme commander and army commander-in-chief for two years.

General Pichit, who is widely seen as having ambitions of his own to become prime minister, also has strongly supported efforts to amend the constitution to allow civil servants, including military officers, to hold political posts in the government.

Faced with intense military lobbying last month for General Arthit's extension, Mr. Prem praised General Arthit and agreed that extending his service was a "good

proposal." But he deferred the matter by saying he would "consider action in accordance with the legal process."

The importance and sensitivity attached to the royal family, which in principle remains aloof from politics, was illustrated by the arrest Aug. 5 of Mr. Sulak on charges of lese majeste for comments in his book, "Unmasking Thai Society."

The arrest in Bangkok by the police Special Branch aroused expressions of international concern from academics and human rights activists in Asia and the United States. In response, Interior Minister Sirithi Jirarote warned foreigners not to interfere in Thai legal processes.

Mr. Sulak has been released on \$22,000 bail and is due to go on trial soon.

It has not been clear whether the military had anything to do with Mr. Sulak's arrest, but some Western diplomats were inclined to think the case was separate from the other political and military developments involved in the latest government-military face-off.

Likewise, it was unclear whether the earlier arrest of the 22 suspected Communists in Bangkok represented a military move against Mr. Prem's policy of using chiefly political means and amnesties to combat the Communist Party of Thailand's increasingly feeble insurgency.

Some political analysts say it is more likely that the Communist suspects were arrested because, as the police charge, they exceeded the bounds of permissibility by opening contacts with the Communist authorities in Vietnam and Laos.

Others have speculated that, with the arrests, the military was trying to provoke student demonstrations and unrest that would have provided a rationale for a coup. In any case, no such upheaval materialized and the prospect of a coup is now generally ruled out.

A Western diplomat said that those who were pushing to unseat Mr. Prem were trying to do it through legal means. "It's much harder to have a coup now than it used to be," he said.

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WASHINGTON — Every time Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger goes abroad, I get the willies. The success of every mission seems to be based on how much U.S. military equipment he can give or sell to the country he visits, as well as his ability to persuade the head of the state he is drinking tea with to build up his armed forces.

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Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

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Frank G. Zarly, Partner, Lazard Freres & Co., Former Director, U.S. Federal Energy Agency.

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William S. Lear, SVP, and Worldwide Head of Energy and Minerals Group, The First National Bank of Chicago.

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Donald Hodel, United States Secretary of Energy.

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Struggle for the French Center

3 Villages Dispute Geographical Honor (and Tourist Trade)

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

BRUÈRES-ALLICHAMPS, France — Three tiny hamlets in this rolling rural district south of Bourges have become embroiled in an argument over which of them is the geographical center of France.

"For many years, being the center of France was our trademark," said René Languin, the mayor of Bruères-Allichamps, population 638. "Now, our neighboring villages are trying to take it away from us."

The neighboring villages vying for the geographic title are Vesdun and Saulzais-le-Potier, both, like Bruères-Allichamps, ancient towns of Berry, a region of wheat fields, sunflowers and châteaux that is

reachable from Paris by car in about three hours.

The argument goes back centuries; it rears its head every few years, with Bruères holding perhaps the most persistent claim among the three.

The dispute has returned in recent weeks, enlivened this time with new scientific evidence and activities by each of the villages to assert its claim. Bruères-Allichamps plans to cover a fallow hillside overlooking the Cher River with a huge female abdomen made of concrete and adorned by a spherical navel representing the exact spot that is France's center.

The Parisian press has taken note. A national television crew visited Vesdun. Newspapers and mag-

azines and the French news service have followed suit.

To the civic leaders of Bruères-Allichamps, Vesdun and Saulzais-le-Potier, the issue involves economic good sense.

Bruères-Allichamps has for years been making money from tourists, who come to see the Roman-era stone stele that was moved in 1799 to the town's only crossroads to mark what was supposed to be the middle of France.

"Our trademark as the center of France has enabled us to maintain our commerce," Mr. Languin said.

Mr. Languin, who is a member of the Communist Party, said that the dispute has matured now because of economic developments.

"In the last 20 years, the car has developed, tourism has developed, more and more people take vacations," he said. "So, we have to think of ourselves that we have to do what we can to attract tourists here."

All three villages are small, quiet and picturesque. Each consists of a few rows of stone houses covered with stucco the color of dry earth and surrounded by steeply slanted roofs of burnt-orange tile.

But they are different from one another as well. Bruères residents, for example, are mostly working class people.

"It's a commune, shall we say, of the left," Mr. Languin said while



Guy Grandmaire, a resident of the French village of Vesdun, standing in front of the mosaic he designed and built, which shows Vesdun as the geographical center of France.

scrolling from the stele toward his office in the city hall.

On either side of National Highway 144, which bisects the town, are cafe-tourist stands, one called Le Café du Centre, selling tricolor pennants, coasters and postcards that comprise the paraphernalia of the tourist trade.

Vesdun, population 721, is a bit greener, a bit tidier, a bit more chic. It has no hotels or cafes and only one small restaurant. Its mayor inclines to the neo-Gaullist right of the political spectrum; its inhabitants are mostly farmers or retired people from Paris and other cities.

Vesdun's claim to be the center of France is based on a 1966 study by a mining engineer, Georges Du-

mont, that placed the center of France there. Mr. Dumont's calculations differed from those done a century earlier by a geographer, Adolphe Joanne, who had confirmed Bruères-Allichamps's claim.

"We reproached ourselves because here we were the center of France and we didn't have anything to show for it," said Gerard Laville, the secretary in the Vesdun mayor's office.

Even now, Mr. Laville said, the town has no postcards or other souvenirs to sell, although a meeting of the commune has been called for next week to create an association to take care of such matters.

What Vesdun does have is a large circular mosaic, unveiled last

month, consisting of 60,000 octagonal pieces of enamel tile, making up a map of France in green, yellow, and brown, with a red heart representing the village in all of its centrality.

The mosaic was designed and built by Guy Grandmaire, a retired factory manager, who spent about 400 hours on the task.

Maxime Chagnon, the mayor of Saulzais-le-Potier, whose population is 476, pointed out that Mr. Dumont's calculations actually placed the center of France not at the spot of the mosaic, but a few kilometers further north, nearer Mr. Chagnon's village.

Mr. Chagnon, a member of the Socialist Party, cited yet another study, done by the Abbé Monrozier, director of the observatory in Bourges a century ago, which placed the center of France in his village.

Twenty years ago, Mr. Chagnon and two other residents of Saulzais-le-Potier built a stone and mortar monument on some land donated by a local farmer marking the spot.

Last month, in an effort to resolve the dispute, the newspaper Le Monde asked the French National Geographical Institute to study the matter using the most modern methods. Two of the institute's researchers determined that the center of France, without Corsica, is at La Coucière, which is almost exactly halfway between Vesdun and Saulzais-le-Potier, but is within the borders of Vesdun.

Fabius Warns French Long Effort Is Needed To Improve Economy

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius has warned that what he called France's economic crisis will end only after a long and painful effort.

"The government today, faithful to its convictions, cannot save the French from making efforts," Mr. Fabius said on a nationally televised interview program Wednesday night. "We are now in and we are going to remain in a period of difficulty."

"Either we modernize, doing so in a human way so that the modernization can be sustained," Mr. Fabius said, "or we will retreat in the face of effort and difficulty." To retreat, he added, would mean that "France in 20 years will no longer exist as a great power."

His appearance on the television program had been eagerly awaited in France, where last month's traditional vacation period was marked by further layoffs and consequent demands by labor that the government protect jobs.

Mr. Fabius was named prime minister in July by President François Mitterrand. The previous government of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy resigned in the face of continuing economic difficulties and widespread opposition to a plan that would have reduced the independence of the country's private schools.

In the 50 days Mr. Fabius has been in office, the Socialist government has pursued what have been seen here as policies of austerity, restricting spending and allowing inefficient industries to sink even at the cost of increased unemployment. In his television appearance, Mr. Fabius promised more of the same.

"We need to continue to be strict," he said. "We cannot earn more than we produce." On another subject, Mr. Fabius said legislative approval of a government plan to create a referendum procedure appeared unlikely.

In July, Mr. Mitterrand, in what was seen as a response to the opposition to his policies on private schools, proposed a constitutional change whereby questions involv-

ing personal liberties would be put to the public in a referendum. The plan was for two referendums, a first one to decide on the constitutional change and, if that succeeded, a second on the proposal requiring teachers in private schools to be accredited by the government.

Mr. Fabius said that if the Senate rejected the referendum proposal, which it did late Wednesday, the government would not pursue it. The Senate is controlled by the opposition and was never considered likely to approve the proposal.

"We cannot go further," Mr. Fabius said. "We will stop here. We will remain here."

The debate on the school issue seemed to have been defused earlier this week when the education minister, Jean-Pierre Chevènement, announced a plan that dropped the accreditation idea.

On the economic situation, Mr. Fabius called unemployment "the most dramatic problem."

To reduce unemployment, he proposed a "fight on five fronts" the most important of which, he said, were quality education and training.

"I hereby fix an ambitious goal for the government," Mr. Fabius said. "By the end of 1985, we must be able to offer to every young person a job or an education."

Hassan Cuts Sentences Of 219 More Prisoners

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

RABAT — King Hassan II has granted remission to 219 prisoners in a measure of clemency to mark Thursday's Muslim feast of Aid al-Adha, or the Great Festival, marking the Hajj period, the news agency MAP said Wednesday.

The prisoners were not named but in a similar measure Aug. 20 about 60 leftist party members among 352 prisoners were granted remission and more than 250 were freed immediately. The latest measure of clemency followed the end of a hunger strike by 27 prisoners. Two prisoners died during the strike for better conditions which began July 4. Two are still fasting.

Government New Pro

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

BERLIN — The German government has announced a new proposal to increase the number of judges in the Federal Constitutional Court from 12 to 15.

The proposal, which is part of a larger package of judicial reforms, aims to strengthen the court's ability to handle the increasing number of cases brought before it.

The reforms also include changes to the appointment process for judges, ensuring greater independence and transparency.

The government hopes these changes will improve the efficiency and credibility of the judicial system.

The proposal is expected to face some opposition from legal scholars who worry about the potential for political interference.

However, the government insists that the reforms are necessary to modernize the judiciary.

The package of reforms is part of a broader effort to address public concerns about the justice system.

The government is committed to ensuring that the reforms are implemented smoothly and without disruption.

The reforms are seen as a key step in strengthening the rule of law in Germany.

The government is working closely with the judiciary to ensure the success of the reforms.

The reforms are expected to take effect in the near future.

The government is confident that the reforms will lead to a more efficient and independent judiciary.

The reforms are a testament to the government's commitment to the rule of law.

The reforms are a key part of the government's agenda for judicial reform.

The reforms are expected to be a landmark achievement for the German government.

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GERMAN FASHION

A SPECIAL REPORT

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1984

Page 7



Soft colors and soft cuts is the message from Germany's top designers. From left: Wolfgang Joop, Jil Sander, Caren Pflieger, Manfred Schneider, Beatrice Hymppendahl and Uta Raasch have sketched their favorite looks from their spring 1985 collections.

As the Fashion World Looks on, Designers Refine Skills, Search for Identity

By Leticia Jett

FOR THOSE who are fascinated by the more ample figures in fashion — sales figures — the importance of the German fashion industry poses few doubts.

In 1983 sales of women's apparel were \$7.4 billion and exports were more than \$1.5 billion, well ahead of Italy and France.

The quandary about West Germany's position in the fashion world has little to do with the economics of the business and much to do with the aesthetics.

It is generally agreed that the country's young, vibrant and growing design community presents an

interesting dimension to and departure from the mainstream of German fashion: that large group of solid ready-to-wear manufacturers that consistently produces well-priced merchandise, derivative in design but interesting for retailers because of its high quality and, no small consideration, an unwavering respect for retail delivery dates.

While it is not completely fair to speak of German fashion only in economic terms, it is perhaps premature to expound on the country's highly developed design creativity. All of this is not to say that one cannot see bright spots of innovation and invention, a meticulous

dedication to detail and quality construction coupled with a unique appreciation of what modern women need and want to wear. The last is partially a result of another interesting aspect of German fashion: most of it is designed by women. Jil Sander is in the forefront of the movement, with no-nonsense clothes generously cut from luxe fabrics that one could imagine being comfortably worn by Mariene Dietrich or Joan Crawford — confident women who give off the appealing aura of being feminine and strong at the same time.

German-born Karl Lagerfeld, whose career began and flourished in Paris and has expanded to in-

clude his work for the house of Chanel as well as his collections in Italy and the United States, has some problem identifying a national image for the ready-to-wear coming out of his native land.

"They don't have an identity you can talk about yet, not the way the Italians, the French, the Americans and the English do. Maybe it's something new, a new approach, the 'no-image image' — maybe it's the wave of the future, who knows? I'm ready for everything," he said.

"Certainly they are doing nice clothes, but I can't tell you what they are specifically; they don't reflect a personality or a cultural in-

fluence yet. Also, it doesn't make it easy to project a strong fashion image when a country's designers are scattered in several different cities.

"I'm waiting," Lagerfeld said. "I love the idea of things happening in other countries. Between 1945 and about 1953, there was a German fashion image and there were also excellent fashion photographers to record it."

"I feel there is a certain German

influence in my design, although I have never worked in Germany and I cannot even specifically explain it. I think it is sometimes in the atmosphere of the way I put everything together."

Many see a special alliance between designer and customer as an important characteristic reflected in German designers' clothes.

"I think one can say the Germans offer very practical fashion, which in many ways really coin-

cides with what busy women are comfortable wearing," Christa Dowling, editor of German Vogue, maintains. "And the fact that the majority of designers are women is extremely interesting for me."

"One has to remember that this is a relatively new movement. Most of the top names were not around five years ago. It takes time. Germans are wonderful craftsmen; now we will wait for that special sparkle that will set German design

apart from the rest of the fashion world," Dowling said. "I think it will come — after all Germany has a rich, active cultural life and the people are truly international, probably speaking more languages than any other European country. Germans are curious and all of these traits should have a positive effect on fashion as well."

As Lagerfeld said: "It is an interesting subject. Now let's wait for the magic. I am ready for it."

German Manufacturers Satisfy the Demands Of a Discerning International Retail Clientele

By Herb Altschull

DUSSELDORF — Something has happened to the West German fashion mentality, and it has pretty much revolutionized the clothing industry in this country.

It was not long ago that German streets and offices offered archetypes of conservatism in dress. The men wore business suits with white shirt and tie and the women wore proper, stodgy dresses.

Today, walking along the Königsallee in Düsseldorf, a Rhineland city that likes to bill its major shopping street as the Fifth Avenue of Germany, it is possible to see not a single business suit or more than a scattering of women in dresses. The watchwords are youth, informality, comfort, and more than a little bit of the dramatic — sometimes with more flesh in evidence than clothing.

These shifts in style have brought major changes to the retail clothing industry. And the companies that caught on to the mood are raking in the Deutsche marks.

Through the 1960s, French high fashion dominated the elegant German specialty shops. The traditional market remained what it had been for half a century, with bulky, serviceable and unimaginative styles in the department stores.

Then came the youth movement from Italy and the jeans revolution in the United States. West Germany has not been the same since.

In one sense, French and to some extent Italian fashion houses have wasted many opportunities, for Germany is the world's largest clothing market after the United States.

Eleanor Müller-Stindl, fashion editor for Textil-Wirtschaft, tells what happened:

In the 1950s and '60s, "everything had to have a French name." French designers could sell whatever they produced. Demand was heavier than supply.

Then the representatives of the Parisian houses turned, at worst, arrogant or, at best, poor retailers, with behavior that said: "You ought to feel fortunate that we are condescending to sell to you." Further, they began to demand tie-in sales — in order to market a particular house's best products, a shop manager had to take its poorest stock as well. Retailers grew unhappy.

The 1970s saw the advent of the Italians, touching a new German nerve with sportier, less elegant,



A dress from brand name manufacturer Betty Barclay.

more comfortable styles — and intensive promotion.

The German market made a swift shift in allegiance and, while French haute couture still sold, the Italians took over first place — until they began to make the same mistakes the French had made earlier.

Thus a door opened for something new, a chance for German designers to show what they could do. "The field," said Müller-Stindl, "was ripe."

Moreover, the new wave of German designers that started to appear in the 1970s was even more clear than the Italians about what people here like to identify as "the German mentality."

Thus Klaus Steilmann, the biggest name in women's outerwear in Germany, can boast sales estimat-

ed at 1.1 billion DM, half of that domestic.

Betty Barclay, the leading manufacturer of brand name ready-to-wear in Germany, learned quite early how much image means to the German buyer. The company, which markets under such labels as Gil Bret, Vera Mont and Twinshop, expects 1984 sales of more than 300 million DM.

Steilmann's products are in the less expensive range, while Betty Barclay's campaign is directed at the medium market.

French boutique areas are found in all major department stores and in specialty shops in big cities such as Munich, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Cologne, Berlin and Düsseldorf, but they are not able to match the prices at which the German products are sold.

The difference lies in the mass market skills in which the West German industry has long excelled.

Peter Paul Polte, an editor for Textil-Wirtschaft, recounts the case of Boss, the largest producer of menswear in Germany: "Boss buys 90 percent of its raw material from Italy, and then finishes the work in German factories."

The result, Polte said, is that a suit that costs more than 2,000 DM if handmade in Italy sells at no more than 600 DM mass-produced in Germany.

The chemical industry makes an important contribution in the form of the latest in synthetic fibers. "Forty percent of our expenditures in textiles goes to research," said Peter Lorenz, sales manager for the Hoechst textile operation in Berlin.

Polte said that the remarkable decline in the number of suits produced in West Germany, to 4.4 million last year compared with 6.8 million in 1977, was related to the move toward a service society in Germany. "You don't have to wear a suit in the office any more," he said. "Then, after a moment's reflection, he added: 'Unless you're a banker.'"

Among the many factors in the youth movement in Germany, none has been more significant than the change in the structure of families. Most married women work now, and couples have more money and fewer children, usually only one child.

"And that one child is spoiled," said Manfred Kronen, director of IGEDO, the women's outerwear federation. "Because there is usually an only child, the mother and father spend more money on that child, and both mother and father want to look young, too."

Michael Röver, director of Jumo, one of the country's largest ready-to-wear houses, says this is why the dress is on the way back — not the conservative, often dowdy dress of the past but a new, sporty dress, to match a new German mentality.

This may be so, but the racks at department stores and specialty shops exhibit many more coordinates than dresses. Between 1977 and 1983, dress production fell from 46 million to 31 million while sales of blouses and pants increased.

Müller-Stindl sees a middle road. German women, she says, are divided, with a minority still going in for elegance and haute couture and the majority wanting youth and comfort.



JIL SANDER

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A SPECIAL REPORT ON GERMAN FASHION



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These Are the Names and Faces to Watch

MUNICH — What next? Who are the new talents? Where are they?

These are the burning questions in the business of fashion, where passing fancies, disposable chic and planned obsolescence keep the industry in business.

Because of this fragile support system, the eternal search for the new and different has developed into an international obsession for retailers and the fashion press.

And maybe, just maybe, Germany will be the next fashion frontier. Save for Jil Sander, until about five years ago the question of whether Germany has an active fashion design community was moot.

Now several designers are producing some genuinely beautiful ready-to-wear, of the highest quality cut from the most luxurious fabrics.

Among the country's best talents are Sander, Wolfgang Joop, Beatrice Hympendahl, Uta Raasch, Wolfgang Schneider and Caren Pfeiffer.

This is how each one describes his or her client, that ideal woman for whom they design and on whom they would always like to see their clothes:

• Jil Sander, who lived six years in the United States and studied art and U.S. history at the University of California, says her customer is

"strong and international... and she doesn't like designer 'uniforms' any more than I do."

• Manfred Schneider says his ideal woman is Lauren Hutton. And he adds in jest, while sipping Tsitinger champagne: "I don't design for a woman who works, she just spends. She is intelligent, raffish, spirited, and she has long blonde hair, long legs, a collection of old Vuitton luggage and plenty of jewelry from Cartier. And she never lets anyone see her without makeup and perfume."

• Uta Raasch says that she is not "as rich or elegant" as her clients, but that she and they are "emancipated, feminine, self-confident"

creatures." Of the ideal customer, she says, "I sell her ideas, a total look to make her life easier. I must admit I love to see my clothes on rich, beautiful women."

• Caren Pfeiffer, who worked as a model in New York, prefers a "feminized masculine look" for herself and her designs. "I know what makes women look better, I know what men hate and when I work I never forget those things — everything is straight and simple. I'm no trendsetter."

• Wolfgang Joop studied art and entered the fashion business as an illustrator. Now he is designing his own collection of ready-to-wear, furs and even T-shirts, instead of

sketching other designers' work. He says his ideal woman has, first, "a sense of humor — she is intelligent and she has great appreciation for the possibility of change."

• Beatrice Hympendahl, with design school training, a talent for unexpected combinations and a passion for her work, sees her client as a woman who "likes small changes. She likes to be able to comfortably move from business to dinner engagements, she is not crazy when it comes to fashion and she loves to mix several designers' clothes together — as I do — to get her own look."

—LEITITIA JETZ

To Trained Artisan, 'Handwerk' Is No Cottage Industry

By Doris Gilbert

BONN — In most of the English-speaking world, the term "handicrafts" conjures up an image of ladies sitting at home knitting, embroidering, making lace — cottage industries where the artist follows a creative trade to make some extra money, usually in a nonindustrial setting.

In West Germany, the meaning of handicrafts and the system under which they are produced is entirely different. Handicrafts are made by master craftsmen whose schooling includes apprenticeships and courses in business. Handwerk is not piecemeal work at home, and the items turned out are not just for fashion and decoration.

The German word *handwerk* means craft or trade and literally work done by hand. Since the first potter's object or the first use of a

loom, the craftsman's hand has guided his tools. This is still true in Germany, for the term *handwerk* includes not only clothing, textiles, leather crafts and such, but the construction and metal crafts, woodworking, food crafts and more.

There are 125 trades listed at the national crafts federation, the ZHD. The federation, based in Bonn, represents the interests of all arts and crafts to the parliament, the federal government and agencies of the European Community.

Under the ZHD are 42 chambers of crafts representing various states in Germany and West Berlin. They operate much as the medieval guilds did. The state chambers list all craftsmen qualified to run their businesses, and the top people in each field are represented in beautifully printed brochures that detail the practitioners' backgrounds and

show examples of their work. The regional group decides who is acceptable and is allowed to set standards of quality.

The various governing organizations provide many services for the craftsmen, including promotion, information dissemination, consulting, lecture courses and business advice.

Crafts provide 11 percent of the gross national product. About 500,000 companies are listed in the guilds with roughly 3.9 million people employed and total sales of 387 billion Deutsche marks in 1983.

Preparation to become a craftsman includes years of study and apprenticeship, specifically: attendance at a trade school, three years of apprenticeship, the passing of the apprenticeship examination, four years of work as a journeyman, passing a master examination and opening a business of one's

own. The craftsman is 25 to 28 years old before starting work and about 30 when he or she opens a shop.

It is important to note that the law expects even the artistic craftsman to make a living from the work, and to make a good living out of the business, which is why business courses are required along with the art. The law does not restrict the size of a crafts company — there are one-man operations as well as those employing hundreds of people.

Today's *handwerk* industry is becoming overcrowded. Young Germans are filling all the technical school places and apprenticeships and there is a shortage of openings in schools and in shop training. The handicrafts part of the industry, once the domain of upper-middle-class German girls, is attracting young men as well. Many of the young people who believe in the Greens' political grouping are among those going in for handicrafts.

What happened to the handicrafts world in Germany was basically a direct result of World War II. Germany, divided into East and West, lost its core centers of handicrafts, which had mostly existed in the East. As people relocated to the West they took their trades and

crafts with them. There is no lace center, no embroidery center, wherever the émigrés found new homes became a home for their art. Under West German law these crafts blossomed as small businesses. About the only real cottage industry left in West Germany is basket weaving, which has its center in Upper Franconia.

Among the flourishing small businesses that have a fashion impact, the leather and suede producers are in the forefront. Many of the products are based on *tracht*, the traditional folk styles, but updated. They are beautifully constructed, with suede, leather and wool combined in stylish suits, coats and jackets. These garments are made in several small ateliers where it is possible to buy directly.

Custom jewelry is another craft industry in the fashion sphere. Lilli Schaad GmbH is a family business, started 30 years ago, that produces costume jewelry accented with black pearls. Everything is handmade and all the design, manufacturing and marketing is done from the family's Stuttgart premises. Outlets are stores such as Marshall Field in Chicago and Harvey Nichols in London. This is one of the companies that use outside workers — 30 people work in the factory and 30 in their homes.

Technology Is Rejuvenating Germany's Textile Industry

FRANKFURT — The three-year decline of the German textile industry, which is one of the largest in the world, came to a stop in 1983 and things are looking up, if only mildly, according not only to those in the industry but also to independent analysts.

Industry sources say the main factor in the improvement has been the ability of West Germany to adapt to major shifts in international trade and to the changing requirements of customers.

This adaptation has been costly in terms of jobs and businesses. In 1977, 650,000 people were employed in the West German textile industry. In 1970, the total was half a million, representing 6 percent of manufacturing jobs in the country. At the end of last year, however, only 240,000 were still employed in textiles, and factories were closing at an alarming rate. The number of companies in the textile business has fallen to about 1,400, from 2,396 in 1970.

Textiles account for about 4 percent of West Germany's total trade. Production has fallen about 13 percent since the start of the 1970s, but the productivity of the workers remaining on the job has made an immense difference. The output of the average worker has gone up 40 percent in 13 years, according to industry reports.

Machines have of course been the chief factor, in addition to the output of the giant chemical companies that since the 1970s have been turning out an increasing volume of sophisticated synthetics.

At the end of 1983, the German textile industry continued to rank second to Italy's in total exports, at \$8.131 billion compared with \$8.402 billion for Italy. The European giants were followed by Japan (\$6.4 billion), Hong Kong (\$5.9 billion), South Korea (\$5.1 billion), France (\$5 billion) and the United States (\$4.8 billion).

Imports far outdistanced exports. In 1981, the latest year for which statistics were available, West Germany was the world's leading textile importer, at \$12.590 billion. The United States was second, with \$11.19 billion, followed by Britain (\$6.4 billion), France (\$5.9 billion) and Hong Kong (\$4.8 billion).

Sixty percent of the German textile output is produced for the apparel industry, the bulk of it in synthetic fibers and threads. Thirty percent goes for home and household textiles and 10 percent for industrial uses. Synthetic fibers and threads dominate the output, especially in blends with cotton and wool.

—HERB ALTSCHUL



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TRAVEL

Corn on the Cob: Style Counts

by Marian Burros

NEW YORK — At an informal dinner party in Washington recently where the hostess served the first local corn of the year, I watched in fascination as two guests took the proffered stick of butter and rolled their ears of corn directly on it. This prompted a discussion on the proper way to butter corn.

The participants included people born in the Middle West, the Far West and the Northeast and, of course, there was no agreement. The whole-school-of-butter school was subscribed to by the Middle Westerners. The Far Westerners melted butter in a shallow dish and rolled the corn in it. And those of us from the Northeast, more frugal, perhaps, than the others, used a butter knife to spread a pat of butter on the corn.

There was accord, however, on corn holders. No one thought much of them. Even though we had silver ones at home, fashioned as ears of corn, with prongs to stick into either end of the cob, I never saw my mother use them. Some of us feel corn tastes as good as when you have it firmly gripped in your fingers, even if that risks a burn from a steaming cob. And then there are miniature brushes, presumably for spreading melted butter on corn. Someone gave me a set; I've never tried them.

As for corn cutters, the device that splits the kernels open to make creamed corn, it wasn't until I was grown up that I was introduced to one. Some people use the cutters to run over the kernels before eating them off the cob. This gives the corn a different texture, but hardly seems worth the effort unless the corn is old and tough.

I have set opinions about corn that derive from my childhood, when the only corn on the cob I ever ate at home had come from the field within two hours of picking. Not because we lived on a farm, but because my mother believed so strongly that its freshness was in direct relationship to its freshness that she drove to the edge of town several times a week at about 4:30 or 5 P.M. to a roadside stand where it had just been picked. By 6:30 it was out of the kettle, steaming in a tea towel, awaiting its butter

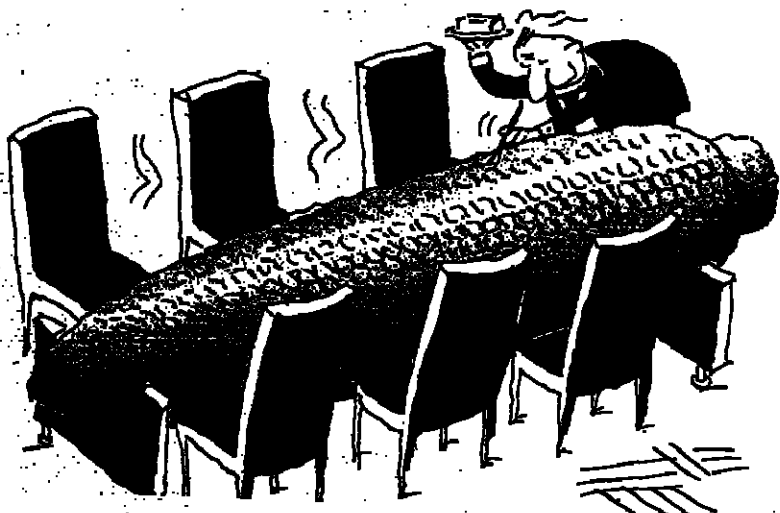


Illustration by Nicolas Andri

the water and instead of boiling I steam for four minutes at the most.

If, after all this loving care, the corn is not sweet or tender, I fall back on the butter, but season it with a bit of cumin, allowing about 1 teaspoon of ground cumin for each 3 tablespoons of butter.

I am so partial to corn that I am prejudiced in favor of any dish that contains it. The revolution in American cooking finds corn in many dishes where it never appeared before: in soups and sauces for fish, in breads and salads. I was recently introduced to a Cajun corn dish called *maquechou* that calls for kernels from eight ears of corn sautéed in four tablespoons of hot butter.

Two thinly sliced onions and finely chopped green pepper with freshly ground black pepper and a bit of cayenne are added and cooked until the onions are soft. Then a mixture of beaten egg yolk and about three-quarters of a cup of milk, depending on the age of the corn, are stirred in, the dish cooked just until the mixture thickens slightly.

To tell the truth, I like corn so much that, like my mother, I even relish the leftover ears as a late-night snack, despite the wrinkled kernels.

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Sailing From East to West: Going by 'Positioning Cruises'

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — Contrary to a common impression, there are still many passenger ships that cross the Atlantic. Only two passenger liners — Britain's Queen Elizabeth 2, whose American base is New York, and Poland's Stefan Batory out of Montreal — have frequent crossings in the spring, summer and fall, but many other vessels make at least one round trip a year.

These annual sailings are usually what the trade calls "positioning cruises." For example, the Norway of the Norwegian Caribbean Line, the largest passenger ship afloat, is normally based in Miami for one-week cruises. This summer, however, it has been cruising the waters of northern Europe. To position itself for the summer program, it picked up passengers in Philadelphia in mid-July and took them across the Atlantic, dropping some in Southampton, England, after eight nights and the others in Amsterdam after 10. On Sept. 24 it is scheduled to leave Southampton on an 11-night return positioning cruise that will take it via Bermuda to Miami for another fall and winter season out of Florida.

With assistance from Josephine Kling, a New York travel agent who specializes in cruises, a listing was compiled showing that 11 passenger ships besides the QE2 and the Batory have westbound trans-Atlantic voyages scheduled for this fall and early winter. Their advertised per-person rates (based on double occupancy) range from \$93 (nine nights from Southampton to Fort Lauderdale, Florida, in a cabin for four, without bath, aboard the Caribbea of P&O Cruises) to \$18,216 (24 nights from Piraeus, Greece, to Fort Lauderdale, with several intermediate stops, in a "penthouse" suite aboard the Royal Viking Sea of the Royal Viking Line).

Because there are more cabins available than there are bookings by passengers this year, the actual cost of a cabin may turn out to be substantially below what is advertised. Sometimes you can save hundreds of dollars off the advertised rate; sometimes the bonus is in the form of free or reduced-rate air travel to join the cruise in Europe or to fly home from its destination on this side of the ocean.

Unless you are an experienced cruise traveler, however, and know how the rate system works, it is usually best not to try to negotiate directly with the line but to deal through a travel agent who does a lot of cruise business. As in many businesses, clout counts.

Following, in order of departure dates, are descriptions of the westbound sailings for the coming season (eastbound crossings begin in March).

Sept. 24 — At Southampton, the Norway will begin its 11-night crossing to Fort Lauderdale, with scheduled 10-hour daytime stops en route at Bermuda and Nassau, the Bahamas. At 70,202 gross tons, this 23-year-

old vessel, originally the trans-Atlantic liner France, tops the 15-year-old QE2 by 3,095 tons. (Gross tonnage is the total number of cubic feet of enclosed space in the ship divided by 100.) The Norway was rebuilt in 1979.

Oct. 13 — The new Norwegian-registered Sea Goddess I of Sea Goddess Cruises Ltd. will cap its inaugural season with a seven-night southern-route crossing from Las Palmas in the Canary Islands to Christiansted, St. Croix, in the Virgin Islands. This 4,000-ton vessel has room for only 116 passengers in 58 outside suites, all advertised at the same price of \$2,800 a person, double occupancy. "We attempt to bring back a renaissance of first-class cruising in a yacht-like environment," said John L. Griffin, director of marketing and sales.

Nov. 1 — The 22,000-ton Norwegian-registered Royal Viking Sea of the Royal Viking Line will leave Piraeus, Greece, on its 24-night sailing to Fort Lauderdale, with scheduled stops at Catania, Sicily; Malaga, Spain; Gibraltar; Lisbon; Casablanca, Morocco; Santa Cruz de Tenerife in the Canary Islands; Dakar, Senegal, and Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. A representative of the line said passengers would have to buy the complete trip, but several travel agents indicated they might be able to get bookings for only the 17-night Lisbon-Fort Lauderdale segment. The liner was commissioned in 1973 and rebuilt last year. Passenger capacity: 500.

Nov. 4 — The 25,000-ton Norwegian-registered VistaNord, considered one of the most luxurious liners afloat, will leave Genoa, Italy, for a 13-night crossing to Fort Lauderdale, with stops at Malaga; Gibraltar; Tangier, Morocco; Funchal on Madeira, and Nassau. The VistaNord, which carries up to 500 passengers, was commissioned in 1973 and is operated by the Cunard Line, which bought it last year from Norwegian American Cruises.

Nov. 10 — The 24-year-old British-registered Canbera, flagship of P&O Cruises, will begin a nine-night sailing from Southampton to Fort Lauderdale via Bermuda, the first segment of a cruise that will then traverse the Panama Canal and go up the Pacific Coast to San Francisco. The 45,000-ton Canbera is not noted for luxury, but it can carry 1,700 passengers and is noted for camaraderie and good value.

Nov. 25 — The 816-passenger, Greek-registered Royal Odyssey (formerly the Doric and before that the Hansaonic) of the Royal Cruise Line will leave Piraeus for a 19-night cruise to Miami via Naples, Villefranche, France; Malaga; Casablanca; Fun-

chal; Santa Cruz de Tenerife; Dakar; Sao Vicente in the Cape Verde Islands; Bridgetown, Barbados, and Charlotte Amalie. The 25,500-ton liner was commissioned in 1964 and rebuilt in 1982.

Also Nov. 25 — The 600-passenger Greek-registered Stella Solaris of Sun Line Cruises, a subsidiary of the Marriott Corp., will sail from Piraeus for Fort Lauderdale with a 19-night itinerary similar to the Royal Odyssey's. Calls will be made at Messina, Sicily; Civitavecchia, Italy, near Rome; Villefranche; Palma, Mallorca; Casablanca; Santa Cruz de Tenerife; Dakar; Bridgetown; Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, and Charlotte Amalie. The 18,000-ton liner was commissioned in 1973.

The West German-registered Europa of the Hapag-Lloyd Line will sail from Genoa on Nov. 25 on a meandering four-week cruise via the Canaries, the Caribbean, South America and Mexico to New Orleans and Miami. At 35,000 tons, the three-year-old Europa is among the larger cruise liners. Ask a travel agent for details of the crossing and be prepared for crew members who speak German only.

Nov. 29 — The Greek-registered 24-year-old Jason (5,500 tons, 308 passengers) of the Epirotiki Lines will leave Piraeus for a 23-night cruise to Bridgetown, Barbados, from where discounted air travel will be offered to Miami and New York. Intermediate stops: Malta; Tunis; Alicante and Malaga, Spain; Gibraltar; Safi, Morocco; Dakar; Belém, Brazil and Tobago.

Dec. 21 — This 16-night sailing from Genoa to Fort Lauderdale by the Greek-registered Danne of Costa Cruises is not a positioning cruise but rather the first segment of a voyage around the world. Intermediate stops: Barcelona, Spain; Tangier; Funchal; Pointe-à-Pitre; Charlotte Amalie and San Juan. The 16,000-ton Danne, formerly the Port of Sydney, was built in 1959 and refurbished in 1976.

Jan. 9 — The 550-passenger 27-year-old French-registered Mermoz of Hapag-Lloyd Cruises will emerge from a \$10-million renovation for a 17-night sailing from Safi to San Juan, Puerto Rico, with stops at Santa Cruz de Tenerife; Sao Luis and Belém, Brazil; Iles du Salut, Guyana; Fort de France, Martinique and St. Barthélemy. Tonnage: 13,800.

Jan. 11 — On the first segment of a world cruise, the 27,670-ton, 750-passenger Sea Princess (formerly the Kungsholm) of P&O Cruises will sail from Southampton for an 11-night voyage to San Juan via Santa Cruz de Tenerife. The ship was built in 1966 and renovated in 1979.

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Harvest Festivals Continued from page 11

Michigan, about a ton of Great Northern. As in decades past, the beans are prepared with beef in 35-gallon kettles hung on tripods — about 80 kettles' worth during the festival.

Folks line up for a bubbling bowl or to buy a quart or two to take home. Once they were served hardtack, a traditional military bread, but it became too hard to find, says Bubbs. Now you eat the soup with oyster crackers.

But soup is only part of the event. The barbecued pork, cooked out-of-doors like the soup, is almost as popular. For entertainment, there are carnival rides, an arts and crafts fair, music (mostly "hillbilly," says Bubbs) and politics. The state's political leaders can be expected to turn up to meet their constituents, especially in an election year. Sept. 11-15.

CRANBERRY FESTIVAL. Carver, Massachusetts: The cranberry harvest has been mechanized, and the result, surprisingly, is a more colorful show. Once pickers combed the berries by hand from the vines. Now the bogs are flooded, a machine churns the water to loosen the fruit, and the berries float to the surface where they can be scooped up, easily.

While afloat, they form "a magnificent sea of crimson," says Herbert Colcord of Ocean Spray, a famous brand name for cranberry products.

During the fall harvest, it's "virtually impossible," says Colcord, to explore the back roads around Carver in southeastern Massachusetts — the "Heart of Cranberry Country" — and not find these amazing bogs of floating berries. With 12,000 acres devoted to cranberries, Massachusetts produces about half the country's annual crop.

Mid-October is the height of the harvest, he advises, but if you go in late September you also can take in the Massachusetts Cranberry Festival. The highlights are the booths selling cranberry baked goods, jams and jellies; the cranberry-cooking demonstrations and a ride on the Edwille Railroad.

Once the narrow-gauge train, pulled by steam engine, hauled cranberries from the bogs. Now the cargo is tourists, numbering 10,000 to 12,000 during the festival, who are carried on a 5.5-mile (9-kilometer) tour across 200 acres of working bogs, reservoirs and uplands.

About a 10-minute drive away in Plymouth is Ocean Spray's Cranberry World, where exhibits include working bogs and a scale-model farm tracing the history and lore of the cranberry from colonial times to the present.

One note on terminology: Don't call the people who raise cranberries "farmers," even though they live on what are called farms. They are, says festival official Jean Gibbs, who is one herself, "cranberry growers" or "bog operators." Sept. 22-23 and 28-29.

OCTOBERFEST. Milwaukee: It's called Oktoberfest, but they hold it in September (when the weather is warmer). Nevertheless, crowds of up to 30,000 on each of three consecutive weekends know which month the beer is being poured. It's one of the biggest German festivals in the country.

Milwaukee's United German Societies, five Bavarian clubs, put on the show, and



what you get is a pretty good copy of a rollicking Munich beer hall. The setting is a vast outdoor pavilion, seating 4,000 in Old Heidelberg Park, which is owned by the societies. The park is about a 10-minute drive north of downtown Milwaukee in Glendale.

The music is campy band and Alpine yodeling. The beer is both Milwaukee (of course) and Bavarian (including the dark Oktoberfest beer brewed for the Munich and Milwaukee fests). And the food is — what else? — German. The specialty is *Spanferkel*, which travelers may recognize as "young pig roasted over coals."

Add folk dances, a Miss Muenchenkindl (Miss Munich) contest, sing-alongs and beer-drinking competition to the beer-garden activities. And if this isn't *gemütlich* enough, one society member has filled the pavilion walls with more than a dozen landscape murals. Glance up from your mug for Alpine scenes of the Old Country. Sept. 8-9, 15-16 and 22-23.

APPLE HARVEST FESTIVALS. Apple Country, Appalachia: For the next several weeks, the sweet aroma of ripening apples will drift across Apple Country, the rocky hills and valleys of the Appalachian Mountains to the west of Washington.

Winchester, Virginia, calls itself "The Apple Capital," since it is in the heart of Virginia's apple-growing region. But the abundant groves reach into West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. From mid-September through October, hardly a weekend passes without a harvest festival somewhere nearby.

Probably the most aromatic, and colorful, feature is apple-butter-making. Kettles of peeled and cored apples boil for hours over an open flame, while the cooks, who must

keep stirring the pot, try to judge exactly the right time to add the sugar, oil of cinnamon and oil of cloves.

A tour through Apple Country, with a stop at one of the festivals, offers: cider squeezed fresh before your eyes; old-fashioned apple-bobbing; guided tours of an apple-processing plant; pick-them-yourself apple groves; apple-wine tasting; plenty of country music and all the apple treats (pies, cookies, fritters, tarts, ice cream) you could want.

Among the largest of the Appalachian festivals:

• The Apple Harvest Arts and Crafts Festival in Winchester, site of the Virginia State Apple-Butter-Making Contest, Sept. 15-16.

• The Mountain State Apple Harvest Festival in Martinsburg, West Virginia, featuring tours of an apple processing plant and the groves at the West Virginia University experimental farm, Oct. 19-21.

• The National Apple Harvest Festival at South Mountain Fairgrounds near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where you get your choice of a bus tour through the orchards or a helicopter ride, Oct. 6-7 and 13-14.

ARTICHOKE FESTIVAL. Castroville, California: The story in this tiny community (population 4,000) south of San Francisco is that California's first artichoke queen, back in 1947, was Marilyn Monroe, and that seems absolutely appropriate. Monroe was a California dream and, in its own way, so is the artichoke.

Situated just a few miles inland from the stunning Monterey coast, Castroville calls itself "the artichoke center of the world." An old sign, arching across Merritt Street at the entrance to town, says exactly that. The extent of the surrounding fields — 9,000 of California's 11,000 artichoke-growing acres — substantiates the claim. The country's only artichoke-processing plant, Cara Mia, is here.

The festival takes place in September, a sort of mini-harvest fling (the artichoke yields year-round) before the real work of getting in the peak-season crop begins several weeks later. A big parade, an arts and crafts fair, a 10-kilometer run and a horse-shoe tournament are all part of the country fun.

But what really draws the weekend crowd of 20,000 are the artichokes, cooked fresh in front of you by the people who grow them. "And some of them," says Julie Bernard of the chamber of commerce, "are really good cooks."

If you've never tried this delicacy, here's a chance to sample them in a wonderful variety: french-fried (1,000 pounds in two days), marinated, with dipping sauce, as soup or a cupcake or stuffed with a cold shrimp salad. Monroe knew a good thing when she saw it. Sept. 8-9.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
342,500	144.00	143.00	143.00	-1.00	IBM
241,000	117.00	116.00	116.00	-1.00	IBM
188,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	121.52	120.80	120.80	-0.72	
Trans	58.27	57.90	57.90	-0.37	
Util	12.21	12.15	12.15	-0.06	
Comp	48.44	47.55	47.55	-0.89	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
Indus	121.52	120.80	120.80	-0.72	
Trans	58.27	57.90	57.90	-0.37	
Util	12.21	12.15	12.15	-0.06	
Comp	48.44	47.55	47.55	-0.89	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	215	215	215	215	215
Unchanged	215	215	215	215	215
Volume	215	215	215	215	215
Volume down	215	215	215	215	215

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Composite	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Indus	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Trans	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Util	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Comp	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	215	215	215	215	215
Unchanged	215	215	215	215	215
Volume	215	215	215	215	215
Volume down	215	215	215	215	215

NYSE Prices Advance Broadly

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced broadly Tuesday, lifting the Dow Jones industrial average to its best gain since mid-August.

An upturn in bond prices helped bolster the market. Key stock indexes closed below their highs of the session, however.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.83 to 1,218.86, its best one-day gain since it surged 22.75 points on Aug. 21. The blue-chip measure had lost 15.35 points over the previous two days.

Oil and auto stocks paced the gainers, along with defense, telephone, mining and financial issues.

Stocks involved in takeovers and takeover speculation were in the spotlight for the second consecutive session along with interest-sensitive issues.

Chrysler lifted investor spirits when it hit its quarterly dividend.

Gainers led losers 5 to 2 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Volume rose to 91.9 million shares from 69.3 million on Wednesday.

Prices of long-term Treasury bonds rose more than a point, or \$10 for each \$1,000 in face value. And as bond prices rose, their yields declined, making returns on stocks more competitive.

Rates on Treasury bills also edged lower.

"The rally was a simple case of interest rates looking better," said Joseph Broder of Stuart, Coleman & Co. "Bonds responded and the stock market followed suit."

M-1 Falls \$700 Million

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply fell \$700 million in late August, the Federal Reserve Board reported Tuesday.

M-1, a measure of money supply growth which includes currency in circulation, travelers checks and checking deposits at financial institutions, fell to a seasonally adjusted \$347.1 billion in the week ended Aug. 27 from \$347.8 billion the previous week.

Trading was lackluster during the market's declines earlier this week, which some brokers attributed to investors sitting out the market pending clearer indications as to the direction of interest rates.

In recent sessions and again on Thursday, however, the Federal Reserve has pumped up bank reserves by arranging the purchase of government securities in the open market, apparently precluding immediate increases in short-term rates.

But analysts are split on whether the move reflects a desire on the Fed's part to accommodate lower interest rates or if it is just a technical adjustment to offset factors that otherwise would make credit scarcer at this time of year.

General Motors gained 4 to 73¢ despite being selected as United Auto Workers' strike target. GM also said it planned to spend \$5 billion for machine tools over the next five years.

Standard & Poor's Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Indus	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4
Trans	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4
Util	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4
Comp	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4

CONTRARY REASON

In the summer of 1982, when the DJI was drooping under 800, with a leading financial publication stating, "The market seems to be saying it's seen the future and it doesn't work," our analysts were contrarians, predicting at the time that "the Dow will touch 1,000 before hitting 750." Now the same script is being written: "The market will erupt on the upside, vaporizing prophets of doom." Within six days after our thesis was documented the Bull began to rampage; the Dow escalated 87 points to 1,202.

The law of contrary reason prevailed, although there is no assurance that our contrarian philosophy nor our predictions will emulate prior successes.

To say that most economists and analysts who are "darlings" of the Press are perennially off-course is sheer understatement. The Chairman of one of America's leading economic "think tanks" was quoted as saying:

"I'm thinking of quitting and becoming a hockey goalie." Last year, the majority of experts anticipated moderate growth and a rise in inflation; they were wrong. The Gross National Product in the U.S., in the first three months of the year, increased at a 10-15% rate, twice what the oracles divined.

It's a cliché to repeat that economics is a dismal science, an oasis for seers who have never met a pay-roll or made a Tootsie Roll. The chap who won the 1973 Nobel Prize in Economics, claims that "economists are great bores who operate in splendid isolation." Despite the disclaimers of myopic sages, we believe the Dow will vault over 1,500, with sharp interim dips, corrections which enable "Power Elitists" and perceptive investors an opportunity to seek up value at a discount, as they did when, as contrarians, we recommended BOEING, FORD, LOCKHEED and SEARS, at less than half their current trading levels.

Our track record has been impressive, but no one can caress the future without doubts. Our forthcoming report dissects bloated issues that may collapse; in addition, C.G.R. highlights two low priced equities that could catapult to prominence, as did some prior "special situations" that gained dramatically in a relatively brief time span. For your complimentary copy of this report, please write to or telephone:

CAPITAL GAINS RESEARCH

F.P.S. Financial Planning Services by
Kaiserstraat 112,
1012 PK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Phone: (020) - 27 51 81
Telex: 18536

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
342,500	144.00	143.00	143.00	-1.00	IBM
241,000	117.00	116.00	116.00	-1.00	IBM
188,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM
187,000	120.00	119.00	119.00	-1.00	IBM

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	121.52	120.80	120.80	-0.72	
Trans	58.27	57.90	57.90	-0.37	
Util	12.21	12.15	12.15	-0.06	
Comp	48.44	47.55	47.55	-0.89	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Composite	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
Indus	121.52	120.80	120.80	-0.72	
Trans	58.27	57.90	57.90	-0.37	
Util	12.21	12.15	12.15	-0.06	
Comp	48.44	47.55	47.55	-0.89	

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	215	215	215	215	215
Unchanged	215	215	215	215	215
Volume	215	215	215	215	215
Volume down	215	215	215	215	215

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Composite	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Indus	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Trans	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Util	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Comp	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	215	215	215	215	215
Unchanged	215	215	215	215	215
Volume	215	215	215	215	215
Volume down	215	215	215	215	215

Standard & Poor's Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Indus	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4
Trans	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4
Util	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4
Comp	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Advanced	215	215	215	215	215
Unchanged	215	215	215	215	215
Volume	215	215	215	215	215
Volume down	215	215	215	215	215

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.
Composite	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Indus	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Trans	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Util	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21
Comp	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21	222.21

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
225,000	225.00	224.00	224.00	-1.00	IBM
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NYSE Diaries					
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Util	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4
Comp	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4	187.4

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	
1,125,000	119.51	118.50	118.50	-1.01	

A SPECIAL REPORT ON GERMAN FASHION

Irreverent and Amusing Designs Add A New, Exciting Dimension to Fashion



From the KAB designers, clockwise from top: Brigitte Haerke, Pia Pettrini and Sabine Schmitsdorf.

BERLIN — From a shocking-pink bustled evening gown — in a fabric that only man could have made and probably few women would touch, let alone wear — to heavy-duty leather numbers accented with symbolic "ripped" and "torn" detailing, the young, avant-garde designers of Berlin are playing an irreverent game with fashion.

Sometimes they win, sometimes they lose, but no one is bored by the exercise.

This city with its free spirits as well as the group of 11 designers known as the Berlin Club, or the KAB, is attracting no small amount of attention in the fashion press, sometimes with pure shock effect.

Some of the best designers in Berlin are Brigitte Haerke, Sylvia Coss, Ute Reimann, Hans Jung,

Marion Ecker and Stephan Woelk, Jutta Meiering, Pia Pettrini, Knut Schaller, Barbara Dietrich, Mercedes Engelhardt and Sabine Schmitsdorf.

Many critics accuse them of mimicking London street costumes, and the 1950s inspiration is rampant. Nonetheless, what is going on in this government-subsidized design community is at best innovatively experimental and at worst only vulgar — and still the humor prevails, ultimately exorcising much of the excess. And Berlin has long been a haven for the latest trends in music and controversial art, both of which the KAB members believe have been inspirations for their work.

No matter what clothes may express philosophically, artistically or politically, ultimately they must function as body adornment, and most people do not wish to be a spectacle when they dress themselves. Most of the Berlin designers are realistic enough to accept the fact that finally, however distasteful the idea may be, fashion is a business. Thus most have mixed the wearable with the aberrations — though no one could be accused of turning out classic clothes.

Still, as with West Germany's high-fashion designers, most observers are reserving judgment on the importance and the future of the Berlin avant-garde movement, as well as its potential staying power. At the same time, they hope for its success in the search for the elusive German fashion identity.

—LEITHA JETT

Government Subsidies Encourage New Productivity and Creativity

BERLIN — A century ago, Berlin was one of the fashion capitals of the world. Elegant ladies from London to St. Petersburg paraded their finery on Unter den Linden and the other great boulevards.

The first trade journal in apparel appeared in Berlin in 1886. By 1925, as the world experienced its brief prosperity before the collapse in the '30s, about 1,500 companies were turning out coats, suits, dresses and blouses. As home climbed to the knee, sales rose to a billion Reich marks. Of the 400 shops specializing in women's outerwear, 80 percent had Jewish ownership.

Then came the Nazis and the collapse of Berlin's fashion industry. Berlin was leveled by air raids and the city was divided into East and West — a place to an anxious world of nervous tension, not a place for fashion.

By 1948, when the highway routes into the city were blockaded by Soviet troops, the remnants of the Berlin fashion industry had given up trying and joined with clothing from other cities in establishing a new German fashion center, this time in Düsseldorf. The Königsallee was to replace the Kurfürstendamm as the important shopping avenue of Germany.

The number of Berlin workshops producing women's outerwear continued to decline. By 1970 it was 140, by 1975 it was 83 and now it is 60. Moreover, unemployment is high in Berlin, nearly 10 percent of the work force.

Berliners, however, do not give up easily. The city is attempting a fashion comeback. The man who is charged with the rejuvenation, Kurt Geisler, says it can be done: "It is a matter of image. We have an image gap to correct."

Geisler, who has been active in promotion of apparel, largely menswear, for two decades, was brought to Berlin a year and a half ago to direct the Berlin Fashion Institute and to organize a series of exhibits.

Berlin may have surrendered its place as the fashion capital of Germany to Düsseldorf, but even with the sharply reduced number of workshops it outproduces the rest of the country in terms of textiles. More than 1 billion Deutsche marks' worth of textiles will be turned out by Berlin workshops this year in the form of clothing and products for the home and industry. Carpets, jewelry, hats, stockings, zippers and buttons are among other items made in Berlin.

Behind the city's success in textile production are three related factors. Foremost is the special tax advantages the government of West Germany has provided to encourage industry in Berlin. Then there is the challenge of competition from Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. Finally, paradoxically, there has been the decline in the number of workshops and employees.

"We had to convert textiles into a capital-intensive industry," said Hans Georg Otto, of the Berlin Economic Opportunity Organization, which promotes industry. "The creativity was here. We just had to develop it."

There was plenty of creativity in Berlin in the 1960s, manifested by the protest movement concentrated at the universities. Berlin then was a city with only a small population in their middle years. There were old folks to be sure, people who did not want to forsake their homes for the greater economic opportunity in West Germany, but there were also many young people, encouraged to go to Berlin by a government decree that excused the youth of Berlin from the military draft.

The creativity of today has been manifested by the new synthetic products produced in Berlin laboratories, and by the avant-garde design that has largely been the product of those same young people who were demonstrating in the 1960s.

Capital has been encouraged in Berlin through tax incentives. Their structure is complicated but it works to the benefit of the most productive, the companies that add the most value to products in the manufacturing process.

This is how the system works: Company A imports, say, partially completed cotton-polyester blouses from Hong Kong, at a cost of 50,000 DM. To these are added linings, buttons and zippers; then they are placed on the market for a total sales price of 100,000 DM. The company has added 50,000 DM in value, a 100-percent increase. For that, Company A's turnover tax is decreased 14.2 percent. For less value added, the tax benefit would be less. In addition, the company pays a reduced income tax.

—HERB ALTSCHULL

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Bogner's sexy 'Body Flash' ski suit that looks like an exercise leotard and the futuristic 'Pilot' look.



Innovative Fabrics, Light Fillings and New Finishings Enhance Fashion and Function of This Year's Skiwear

BONN — Ski enthusiasts in the market for the newest fashions for the slopes will find inventive styling with a wide choice of silhouettes this season. Designs that appeal to downhill and cross-country skiers, and styles that are functional as well as fashionable, are trademarks of the West German manufacturers.

Technology continues to be an important influence. New cutting techniques allow for comfort as well as dramatic shaping. New stitching details, from welting to quilting, add strength and decoration and new finishes improve fabric performance, allowing the use of natural materials such as pure cotton.

Natural fillings such as down and the newly introduced sheared wool make for warmth without weight, and breathability over long periods of activity.

Amusing design tricks feature buttons and zippers that change a garment's style. One-piece ski suits and overalls dominate at most houses, with asymmetrical closings, wide shoulders, epaulettes, tab-trims, large pockets and belts being the predominant details. The colors fall into two main categories: pastels, with mint, pale yellow, mauve and pink featured, and the more classic dark shades such as midnight blue, gray, olive, black, eggplant and deep brown. White and

signal red are two other favorites. Other fashion touches include the combination of matte and shiny materials, strong use of cotton and other natural fabrics, with flannel linings, and some ultra-extravagant looks that favor fur and beading.

Dominating the German scene among companies turning out ski garments are Bogner, with daring designs for high prices; Peter Steinebrunn, combining high fashion and high technology; Head (Germany) Sportswear, with innovative design incorporated into five collections, including accessories; Air Balance, a concentrated range featuring down and sheared wool; and Elko, with high styling at great prices.

Cross-country skiing, increasingly popular, is getting a new fashion dimension, branching out from the tight-fitting knickerbockers-and-jacket look to overalls and more fully cut one-piece suits. In this field Head (Germany) Sportswear and Adidas are in the forefront.

Under it all, Medico provides a line of ski underwear and the newer ski-sweats, while Carrera tops it all with special ski goggles.

West Germany has one of the world's most comprehensive sport department stores, where all these ski fashions can be found. Sport-Scheck, at Sendlinger Strasse 85 in Munich, is a year-round source of

ski clothes and accessories. From the Ski-ack (ski corner) on the ground floor, which specializes in top-fashion, top-price selections, to the upper floors where a wide range of functional and fashionable ski fashions are displayed, Sport-Scheck offers styles for everyone from novice to racer and from individuals to teams.

The store, which is known for testing styles, materials and equip-

ment in such far outposts as the Sahara and in polar conditions, has a private-label line of ski styles for men and women and is especially strong on one-piece suits. Its giant sports catalog runs to more than 500 pages and all the brands mentioned here can be ordered from it. The catalog is free (postage extra) and Sport-Scheck will ship everywhere.

—DORIS GILBERT

LOOK FOR THE BEST

BERLIN • BIELEFELD

LUTZ TEUTLOFF

L'ESTELLE L'ESTELLE

...Düsseldorf Sept. 9/12

where the world's "professionals" meet at the three super events of the fashion world.

(fashion designers, makers, buyers and press)

- German Designer Showings Düsseldorf Convention Center Sept. 8 - 9, 1984
- IGEDO International Fashion Trade Fair (RTW and Accessories Spring/Summer '85) Düsseldorf Fairgrounds Sept. 9 - 12, 1984
- IGEDO-DESSOUS (Lingerie/Homewear/Beachwear for Spring/Summer '85) Düsseldorf Fairgrounds Sept. 9 - 12, 1984

[illegible]

Herald Tribune WEEKEND

Sept. 7, 1984

Page 11

Dancing Away With Tea And Sympathy

by Catherine Caulfield

LONDON — Grouching living, today epitomized by food processors and electric garage-door openers, is not what it used to be. When did you last read a newspaper that had been properly pressed? Luckily, there are in London a few vestiges of a more leisurely way of life. One is afternoon tea, which in its refined form (Lapsang Souchong and cucumber sandwiches) still thrives in the better hotels. Much less common, though, and more fun, is its cousin, the *the dancet*.

London's most elegant tea dance takes place twice a week, from 3:30 to 6:30 P.M., in the Palm Court (yes, the Palm Court) of the Waldorf Hotel. The setting is all that it should be: a large, light and airy room surrounded by mirrored doors, floored in white marble and encircled above by a balcony. Small round tables and velvet chairs and settees are cozily arranged around the room. Persian rugs scattered beneath them. At these tables sit some very respectable-looking people. A four-piece group (piano, drums, violin and bass) churns out rumbas, sambas and waltzes with a distinct Stéphane Grappelli flavor. Most are old familiar tunes, but there's a sprinkling of such newer pop songs as the theme from the movie "Fame," all of which are tortured into a safe tango or quickstep rhythm.

The dancers know what they are about. There is nothing so crude as simply leaping onto the dance floor when the music begins. The form at the Waldorf is for the man and the woman to stand a attention in the dance position (arms raised at the elbows, backs straight, eyes fixed on your partner's eyes) for 30 seconds or so, then take a deliberate dip into the dance and off they go. This is no place for amiable shuffling. Each dance has its proper steps, and the men remain firmly in control of their partners throughout.

Who are these people? There is no way of finding out, for though it is permitted to ask a stranger to dance, intimate conversation is not on. On one recent afternoon, several looked like businessmen with their wives (or very proper ringers). One 40-ish man was cutting a rug with his dear old mother. Two young girls from a family party trod a determined tango. Most fascinating was a mutually admiring couple, he in his 60s, she somewhat younger, with peroxide hair and a conserved yellow angora sweater. They provided the only mild hint of naughtiness in the room.

At the Café de Paris, appropriately situated near the statue of Eros in Piccadilly Square, things are somewhat steamier. Here the style is far less grandeur, but a second-day-of-glamour. The room is a metaphor for many of its customers: It began in the 1920s and now, faded with age, it depends on makeup, low lights and a sympathetic eye. The décor is a courageous combination of offbeat (the gilded bandstand), Victorian/rothel (red flock wallpaper), Arabian night and roaring 20s (mirrored balls hanging from the ceiling).

As a rule, women are more gaudily dressed here than at the Waldorf, with a lot of



Illustration by Joan Schatzberg

hairspray and false eyelashes. The men, however — apart from the band members resplendent in black shirts and trousers with red, hip-length vests, and one dancer whose shirt was unbuttoned, 1960s style, to reveal a hairy chest and a gold medalion — are conservatively dressed. One, in fact, is such a dead ringer for Harry Truman, physically and sartorially, that it is unnering to see him dancing to a Beatles number, his wire-rimmed glasses bouncing up and down on his nose.

Among the stars that afternoon was a gray-haired couple in their 70s. Her white sleeveless dress was set off by a diamante necklace; he wore a matching white shirt, trousers held up, Fred Astaire style, by a tie, and with a key chain that draped down to his knees; together, frail but lively, they cut every rug the Café de Paris had to offer. There were also a fair number of odd and one assumes, illicit couples. It is they that give the Café de Paris its not-very-serious reputation as a "fast" place. Times change, however, and fox-trotting with one's secretary at 3:30 P.M. now seems more like chivalry than bad behavior.

Single women are quite safe there, though judging by the eager laughter of one or two of the more lacquered ladies I saw, the same may not be true of single men. According to the manager, many of the couples are regulars who meet every week, or every day, on the dance floor and then go their separate

ways. The female regulars may be identified by the silver or gold dancing shoes in which they flash about the floor, and the plastic bags in which they stow their sensible street shoes.

A rudimentary afternoon tea, apparently prepared by a former British Rail chef, is available from a stand on the balcony. But then, nobody comes here for the tea. They come to dance, and out there on the dance floor some mighty fancy stepping goes on. The band alternates with a "disco," which like the band provides a mixture of 1940s favorites, waltzes and the occasional watered-down pop song. Everything is well-received. Not even a horrible medley of bastardized rock 'n' roll drove the dancers back to their tables. People in their 60s and 70s stayed on the floor and rocked up a storm. (I detected one rug and one mashed potato among the rock-form prancing.)

The Waldorf has a delicious tea and is full of middle-aged people acting old. Go there if you don't want to make a fool of yourself. The Café de Paris has a free handbag depositary and is full of old people acting young. Go there if you want to have fun.

Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London WC2; tel: 836-2400. Tea dance Friday and Sunday, 3:30 to 6:30 P.M.; £2.25 (about \$10.50) a person. Book in advance.

Café de Paris, 3 Coventry Street, London W1; tel: 437-2026. Tea dance every day, 3 to 5:45 P.M. £12 admission.

A Comeback for New Opera

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — Every three months, the Central Opera Service, a subsidiary of the Metropolitan Opera, puts out its Bulletin, a major portion of which is a listing of operatic premieres, domestic and international, recent and forthcoming. The summer 1984 issue, which is not atypical, contains a dizzying number of such novelties. And they are hardly all grimly serious, gratingly dissonant, modernist statements about the human condition, either, or worthy folk operas of the sort our more provincial regional companies have traditionally purveyed.

Instead, the typical new opera today is likely to be a gently disorienting but still alluring, dreamlike vision, gorgeously colorful in its design. Or it may be a brightly colored, cheerfully tuneful confection not far removed from the Broadway stage. It sounds so close to Broadway because, often as not, it actually started its life on Broadway.

To get some notion of the variety that an organ of America's leading opera company now incorporates within the very idea of "opera," consider just a few highlights from the Bulletin's latest listing.

For instance, there is "We Come to the River," by the mainstream German composer Hans Werner Henze, presented this summer by the Santa Fe Opera. This is a score still overtly linked to the modernist tradition, all earnest and serious, yet also musically accessible and lavish in its aural coloration. Then there is Leonard Bernstein's combination of his early, Broadway-flavored "Trouble in Tahiti" with his more recent, but nearly as tuneful, "A Quiet Place." The combined two operas just finished a run at the Kennedy Center in Washington after being given at La Scala in Milan.

Bernstein's "Candide," whose actual origins were on Broadway, returned for this season at the New York City Opera, and that company will also be presenting Stephen Sondheim's "Sweeney Todd," another musical, as a full-blown opera later this season in a production staged earlier this year by the Houston Grand Opera.

There are also operas from the experimental vanguard, but from the kind of "downtown" vanguard in New York terminology, that has eschewed the dissonance and complexity of the "uptown" modernists. City Opera, for instance, is joining with the Houston Grand Opera to present the first American performances this fall of Philip Glass's "Akhnaten." This work, which had its world premiere in Stuttgart last March, is the second opera (after "Satyagrah") for conventional operatic forces by this archetypal "downtown" composer. And the hot center of such transatlantic mixed-media collaboration, the Brooklyn Academy of Music's Next Wave, will open its fall festival with "The Games," a quasi-operatic work by the composer and choreographer Meredith Monk. In December, the Next Wave will revive "Einstein on the Beach," the landmark collaboration from 1976 between Glass and the director-designer Robert Wilson.

AND this is the merest, most visible tip of a very large iceberg. A further perusal of the Central Opera Service Bulletin reveals jazz operas, gospel operas, electronic-music operas, a Swedish cabaret-revue opera, a Romantic children's opera and, not least, Olivier Messiaen's six-hour mystical summation of his life's work, "Saint François d'Assise."

All of a sudden, opera seems to be thriving after decades in which it and classical music itself labored under the stigma of inaccessibility. But now, the operatic form is being opened up, composers are rushing in to fill that form with new life and audiences seem actually excited once again to hear new operatic work.

How has this renewal come about? The answers seem to be both creative and institutional: composers and other creative forces working to make the new opera and, then administrators and funding sources responding enthusiastically to that new creativity with programs and policies designed to encourage it.

Creatively, three central, interrelated phenomena have spurred opera's revival: a new accessibility on the part of serious composers, a new seriousness on the part of Broadway composers and a widespread tendency toward mixed-media on the "downtown" avant-garde scene, spearheaded by directors and designers who have grown restive working on operas of the past and eager to help create the operas of the future.

Institutionally, we see a whole range of programs by such lobbying and support groups as the National Institute for Music



"Einstein on the Beach" (top): Sheryl Sutton, Lucinda Childs. City Opera's "Candide": Claudette Peterson, Cris Groenendaal.

Theater, the National Endowment for the Arts, Opera America and the Central Opera Service itself, all meant both to encourage the fusion of "opera" with "Broadway" and to draw from the creative energies of "downtown" experimentation. And those programs have borne fruit in the willingness of administrators like Beverly Sills, general director of the City Opera, to stage the scores of composers like Glass, Bernstein and Sondheim.

All this activity represents a sharp upturn from the gloom of previous decades. As with classical music in general, only more so, operatic composition has been seemingly stagnant for 60 years. That figure — 58, exactly — is chosen because the last opera to enter the bread-and-butter repertoire seemed for a long time to be Giacomo Puccini's "Turandot," which had its world premiere at La Scala in 1926. "Turandot" was never completed by its composer, but thereafter, opera composition itself seemed finished.

But one must immediately qualify such assertions of subsequent sterility, because a number of worthy operas composed since are now making their belated entry into the repertoire, and more will undoubtedly follow. There are operas by Leos Janacek, Alban Berg, Igor Stravinsky, Dmitri Shostakovich, Carl Orff, Benjamin Britten, Virgil Thomson and others that are performed regularly today and that will almost surely count as mainstream staples tomorrow. Indeed, so strong are these scores that music historians a century from now may wonder why anyone ever thought there was a crisis of opera composition in the first place.

Still, for a long time, a disproportionate number of new operas were composed in dauntingly dissonant idioms, and opera audiences, artists and administrators resisted them stoutly. The need for novelty was slaked, however unsatisfactorily, by ever more obscure exhumations from the past (e.g., the bel canto revival) or by ever more willful, if superficially spectacular, directorial "reinterpretations" (e.g., "Rigoletto" set in Little Italy).

Now, however, serious composers have begun to swing away from dissonant complexity and back toward a simpler accessibility. But while extreme dissonance still carries a certain cachet in abstract-music circles, in opera the very presence of a lay audience that wants to be entertained both condones and encourages accessibility. At the same time, the presence of distracting elements —

story, singers, staging — allows the composer to play freely with new idioms that the audiences, and even the composers themselves, may not yet be totally familiar with. That is why revolutions in overall compositional style have often appeared first in dramatic works (Wagnerian chromaticism, Schoenberg's "pantomime").

But it's not just the so-called serious composers who are getting into the operatic act. For 30 years, critics and composers have looked to Broadway as the source of a genuinely new, fresh kind of American opera. From George Gershwin (whose "Porgy and Bess" will be at the Met this season) to Thomson, from Bernstein (who specifically posited Mozart and the vaudevillean German *Singspiel* as a precedent for his own serious musicals) to Kurt Weill in "Street Scene" (long in the City Opera repertoire), composers have struggled to transcend Broadway's more tawdry commerciality.

The latest of such composers is Sondheim. The acceptance of "Sweeney Todd" into the operatic repertoire is just the beginning. Surely, works like "Pacific Overtures" (due soon for a Broadway revival) and "Sunday in the Park With George" are just as serious. They just happen to be popular enough to interest commercial producers.

SONDHEIM's new seriousness of creation and reception has encouraged us to reconsider Broadway's past. Such composers as Gershwin, Irving Berlin, Cole Porter and Richard Rodgers are beginning to be prized as true American originals, men whose work branched off from the operetta and even the opera tradition and can now be accepted with respect and admiration.

We think of composers as the principal creative forces in opera, but that has not always been the case. Set designers (the Baroque), singers (at all times except perhaps just now) and conductors (the first few decades of this century) have at times assumed a superior position in the creative hierarchy.

Recently, it has been the stage director and designer (often the same person) who has seized attention, partly because of the primacy of the visual in our culture, seen most immediately in the centrality of films and television (especially in the fascinating mixed-media world of the rock video).

Especially in Europe, where opera houses are found in every middle-sized, directors must constantly dream up new ways to reinterpret the standard repertoire. The result has been an eruption of far-fetched restagings, some revelatory, but too many just absurd.

Slowly, however, it began to dawn on the elevators of these directors and designer-directors that they could make better theater, and excite more people more profoundly, if they actually turned their attentions to the creation of genuinely novel works.

Here they have been able to join hands with innovative directors from the creative vanguard. Men like Wilson had already been able to collaborate with composers like Glass because the whole world of the avant-garde, working in smaller-scaled, more economically viable circumstances and with a public conditioned to welcome the new, was able to challenge accepted older traditions in a way that opera houses were not.

Now, the avant-garde is striding boldly onto the stages of the opera houses. This is because a new generation of opera administrators has grown up admiring their work and eager to encourage it. Glass is the best example of this trend, since he has so wholeheartedly embraced the full machinery of the modern opera house — and been accepted in return, with major commissions stretching late into the decade. His adoption of conventional operatic forms has been criticized by some purist avant-gardists, but why shouldn't he? There they sit, these huge, well-run, well-financed institutions, starving for new work and ready to lavish their enormous resources on any composer who will write works they can reasonably expect at least some portion of their public to enjoy.

Pumpkins, Pecans and Hoopla

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — When work is done, Americans like a party. So it's natural, at summer's end and when the harvest is in, to toast the new crop with a good-time harvest festival. Such festivals abound in the fall, all over the country. From now until winter winds like everybody indoors, big cities and tiny jets nationwide will be celebrating the season's new crops.

The focus is on food, of course. Fresh from the field and home-prepared, but all these festivals also offer up a hearty serving of old-fashioned fun. It's American farm-life of a century past, still alive and flourishing, at least for a few days each year.

Some festivals are major events, held in festival parks built especially for the occasion and drawing tens of thousands of visitors. Others are a bit more homespun, a local affair on Main Street organized and run by volunteers. In either case, travelers who seek them out seldom go unworried, and children seem to thrive on the carnival atmosphere.

In Virginia, the folks pay honor to the harvest of apples and peanuts. It's cranberries in Massachusetts; pumpkins in Ohio; zucchini and huckleberries in Washington state; pecans in Georgia. Even the haughty artichoke in California.

Many of the celebrations are ethnic, reflecting the country's immigrant heritage. The Oktoberfests of Old Germany can be found in the Great Lakes states — Milwaukee throws a great party — and even Down South in New Braunfels, Texas, where the specialty is wurst or sausage in wide variety. Count on plenty of beer, domestic and imported, at any of them.

Entertainment ranges from educational (how to prepare artichokes), to delightful (parades, sing-alongs, costumed folk-dancing) to home-town hokum. A tradition at the Wursthfest in New Braunfels is the "Sausage Dog" contest: Prizes go to the dachshund that looks most like a sausage.

Since it is harvest time, you get to eat these foods, and more: You often can see them full-grown in the fields or orchards, watch them being picked in traditional or modern-day ways (frequently picking your own) and sometimes tour a nearby processing plant.

The festivals generally are listed months in advance in city, county and state calendars of events, which can be obtained from local chambers of commerce or the state's tourism office.

Taking in a harvest festival is a good way to get the flavor of a place. Here is a sample:

WURSTFEST, New Braunfels, Texas: Officials don't cut a ribbon to open the 10-day Wursthfest in November. They bite through a tasty chain of sausage links. After all, this is a celebration of sausage.

New Braunfels, a river town of low hills and shady trees south of Austin, was founded by German settlers in 1845, and that heritage remains strong. During the Wursthfest, says a chamber of commerce spokesman, the place "is just as close as you can get to Munich without being there."

In the summer, the city (population about 26,000) is a summer resort. The Guadalupe and Comal rivers attract crowds of water fans for tubing, canoeing, kayaking and rafting. The claim is that the Comal is "the world's shortest river," rising at Comal Springs and flowing into the Guadalupe, all within city limits.

Sausage-making is a local industry. Two firms do a large mail-order business, and many residents still produce their own sausages from deer and pork meat mixed with spices. The Wursthfest, now in its 24th year, draws 150,000 visitors.

Beer flows by the gallon in lovely Landa Park, the site of the 12-acre (5-hectare) festival grounds on the Comal River, and more than 40 food booths at the Marktplatz serve up a variety of ethnic treats: sausage on a stick, German potato pancakes, Bavarian waffles topped with hot strawberries and whipped cream.

Music and dancing, both modern and folk, make up a big part of each day's events. And there's plenty of homespun fun. One night everyone who carries an accordion gets in free for the massive accordion play-off. A recent addition is the Hummel look-alike contest: Rosy-cheeked youngsters dress up to resemble the famous German-made figurines.

For a respite from the food and the fun, families turn to another German tradition, the Walkfest, a quiet stroll together beside the river. This fall, Nov. 2-11.

THE PUMPKIN SHOW, Circleville, Ohio: One look at the skyline of this central Ohio farming and manufacturing community tells you what's important. Rising overhead is Circleville's bulbous water tower, painted pumpkin-orange and topped with a knob that looks exactly like a pumpkin stem. It's a jack-o'-lantern on stilts.

Pumpkins once were a big crop on surrounding farms, grown in among the fields of corn. But modern-day corn-picking machines made pumpkin-raising in the com-

fields impractical, so the fall harvest has been reduced.

Still, enough growers remain to keep the Pumpkin Show, which dates back to 1903, very much alive, drawing up to half-a-million visitors for the four-day festival in October. There's no shortage of pumpkin exhibits and pumpkin goodies in the booths that line the downtown streets.

For starters: pumpkinburgers, pumpkin fritters, pumpkin waffles and pancakes, pumpkin donuts — "They're delicious," says Jean Ankron of the Chamber of Commerce, "and spicy" — pumpkin fudge and pumpkin ice cream.

The obvious, pumpkin pie, is missing from the list because it deserves special mention. Lindsey's Bake Shop turns out what, at 350 pounds (160 kilos) and five feet (1.5 meters) in diameter, is reputed to be the biggest pumpkin pie in the world, made with authentic ingredients. Mostly, it's for display, but sightseers have been known to dip a finger to find out if it's real.

For a city of less than 12,000, Circleville's residents put on a good show. Downtown streets are blocked to traffic and the pavement fills with entertainment: carnival rides, magicians, concert bands, hog-calling matches, egg-tossing duels, pumpkin-pie bake-offs and pie-eating and jack-o'-lantern-carving contests. And during the four days, the town stages seven parades, which brings up an unusual local custom.

Before each parade, the folks stand in the center of the street, directly in the marchers' path. Only when the leading unit approaches do they scramble for the curb. "Kind of weird," says Ankron, but it's all part of the show. Oct. 17-20.

BEAN SOUP FESTIVAL, McClure, Pennsylvania: McClure will hold its 93d Bean Soup Festival this month, and for at least 50 of them Sam Bubb was event chairman. Now 84 and still fairly active in the event, he's seen some changes, but not as many as you would expect. The old ways are still pretty good.

The biggest problem these days is where to park all the cars. McClure, a farming community in south central Pennsylvania, has a population of about 1,000, but the five-day bean fest draws a crowd of 20,000 to 25,000 to Cold Spring Grove, a park on the edge of town.

It all began just after the Civil War as a campfire reunion of Union veterans from Pennsylvania. They decided to serve up the menu, beans with beef, that had been their battlefield rations. Actually McClure doesn't grow the beans; it buys them from



"Sweeney Todd" in Houston: Joyce Castle and Timothy Nolen.

Continued on page 13

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TRAVEL

The World's Biggest Hotel Chain

by Regina Murgoth

ALTEA, West Germany — Seventy-five years ago, an irascible German farmer turned away a group of rain-soaked hikers from his barn and unwittingly sowed the seed for a youth hostel movement that has since spread around the globe.

That stormy night is considered the birth of the movement, which has since celebrated the event at the world's first hostel — the scenic medieval castle in this small town in Westphalia.

Today, the hostel is a museum. But there are now 5,500 more hostels with 350,000 beds in 54 countries, providing cheap and simple accommodation for their four million members.

The movement's founder, Richard Schirrmann, a teacher, had the idea of youth hostels after he and his pupils were turned away from the barn where they had sought shelter from a storm during a walking holiday near Bonn in 1909.

They ended up sleeping on beds of straw at a local school. But three years later Schirrmann realized his dream with the opening of the castle hostel in Alteia, his hometown.

"We are now the world's biggest hotel chain," said Otto Wirthensohn, the West German president of the International Youth Hostel Federation, which grew from Schirrmann's idea and was founded in 1932. In the early days, schoolchildren staying

at Alteia slept on mattresses of straw, washed at a pump and sang folk songs in the ivy-covered courtyard of the eight-century-old castle overlooking the countryside.

At night Schirrmann hung up blankets in the dormitory to separate the boys from the girls. Today neither the sturdy oak bunk beds nor the antique fireplace in the kitchen are in use — but, around the world, the sexes are still firmly segregated in dormitories.

The opening in 1912 came at a time when many young Germans fled the cities and, equipped with a rucksack and guitar, roamed the countryside searching for the simplicity of nature in a romantic reaction to growing industrialization.

Others set up vegetarian communes, leading a simple and healthy life away from the cities. Some of these groups were later recruited by the Nazis, who forcibly incorporated the youth hostels into the Hitler Youth movement.

But the aim of the youth hostel movement has always been to promote peace and better understanding between peoples.

Youth hostels put up members regardless of sex, color or creed, which means that a country like South Africa, with its policy of apartheid, is barred from joining the organization, Wirthensohn said.

There is usually no age limit for guests at the hostels, but most are between the ages of 18 and 22.

West Germany today leads the organization in numbers, with 9.5 million overnight stays a year, followed by England and Wales

with 1.7 million and Japan with 1.6 million. "People who travel individually want to meet other people, and you cannot do that in a hotel," said one American who came from New York to attend the anniversary celebration.

Youth hostel accommodation is usually simple and inexpensive. In West Germany it costs 6 Deutsche marks (about \$2) a night, in the United States about \$5 and in East Germany 35 pfennigs (8 cents).

East Germany became a member only in August, when delegates at a conference in Bavaria also voted in favor of applications to join by Chile, Peru and Brazil.

Hostellers are meant to lead a simple and healthy life. Alcohol and tobacco are banned. "But this is no problem," said a spokesman for the West German federation, "because those who stay in hostels accept that. Those who don't stay away."

Standards differ between countries, but hostellers are expected to help the hostel "parents" or wardens to keep the place clean. Stays are usually limited to three nights.

Boys and girls still sleep mainly in bunk beds in separate dormitories, "and this is not going to change," Bert Pichler, a federation spokesman, said.

He added, however, that in West Germany house rules were now much more relaxed than a few years ago, when hostellers still had to be in bed by 10 P.M.

Continued

A Peachy Villa And a Red Pony On Skiathos

by Steven V. Roberts

SKIATHOS, Greece — During a three-year assignment in Greece in the mid-70s, our family spent several vacations renting houses on Aegean islands. In the years since I have often joked that if a genie popped out of a bottle and asked me how I wanted to spend a week, anywhere in the world, I would wish for a villa on the island of Skiathos, a little green gem less than an hour's flight north of Athens.

Now we're getting that wish. The family — including my wife and our two teen-agers — was crammed into a taxi after an all-night trek from London, heading for a collection of sun-washed cabins called the Villa Koukouraries. Soon we were pulling up in front of a small taverna, an informal, family-run restaurant that to my mind rivals the Parthenon as the crown jewel of the culture. I don't think I've ever had a bad meal or a bad time in a taverna.

Michael Stamelos, the man who owned the Villa Koukouraries, also owned the taverna, and he came out to the taxi to greet his weary guests. We straggled through the front yard, a jumble of brilliant, half-tamed flowers spilling out of odd pots and cans (one of them, I noticed, had previously held Bulgarian goat cheese). It was still early, Stamelos apologized, the villa was not quite ready, but how about breakfast?

We sat down at a wooden table on the flagstone patio and Stamelos brought over some bread and coffee and hard-boiled eggs. Fat purple grapes and greenish-yellow gourds dripped from the vines that snaked through the trellis overhead. The pulsing ache of the long-distance traveler, half fatigue and half anxiety, began to subside.

As we ate, I looked at the flowers, petunias and marigolds, fuchsias and bougainvillea, wild flashes of purple and pink and orange. It was so different from the meticulous, sedate gardens of Britain that we had just left, but so typical of Greece and its raw, vivid beauty.

Before long the villa was ready, a tidy room of whitewashed walls and marble floors. It was not overly spacious: two modest bedrooms, a small bath and kitchen, plus a veranda where we wound up eating breakfast every day. Usually I just had a large, ripe peach, brimming with flavor, and I think of our little house as the Peach Villa.

Each bedroom was furnished with two single beds, nubby-textured drapes and spreads of a local weave, an easy chair and a dressing table that could function as a desk. The fully equipped kitchen included a small refrigerator and stove, but, clearly, we were expected to take all meals at the round, wrought-iron table on the veranda. And it was there that we congregated in the evening, book in one hand and wine in the other, to savor the warmth of the day.

Even though I would have preferred an additional sitting room for reading, or family time, the villa proved quite comfortable. The tall windows, thick walls and natural breezes made the artificial coolness of air-conditioning unnecessary and unwanted. The privacy and isolation made the setting more relaxing than a hotel, and hotel rooms don't have fig trees growing in the backyard. Besides, we paid the equivalent of about \$80 a night for the four of us, and two first-class hotel rooms would have cost at least as much.

There are, I should add, some drawbacks to renting your own villa. It can be complicated to arrange, and while our host spoke some English, most of the help did not. So our half-remembered Greek came in handy. The bathroom facilities were adequate, but just barely, and washing sand out of your hair every day with a hand-held shower is a pain. Most importantly, a villa usually has none of the special services or organized events offered by big hotels. You are basically on your own, and while many seasonal travelers like that as much as we do, those who feel lost without a concierge should probably stick to the hotels.

For all the advantages of a villa far outweigh the negatives, and probably the best part of the experience is that you are much closer to the pace and flavor of Greek life, not sealed within the halls of a high-rise resort that could be anywhere from Acapulco to Zanzibar.

Soon we remembered the cadences of the country, like a favorite old tune of years ago. But it took a while to convince myself that here relaxation meant not doing very much of anything. The clock became irrelevant. It did not matter much when we slept or ate or read.

Most days we would sail forth from the Peach Villa in mid-morning and head for the beach. Skiathos is one of the few Greek islands that actually has green trees and real sand beaches, not the carpet of pebbles that passes for a beach in many Mediterranean settings. Within walking distance of our villa was Koukouraries beach, probably the most beautiful in all of Greece, a graceful crescent of white sand hugging a sparkling bay. But with two hotels perched on the bluffs above, Koukouraries can get crowded, and many days we drove a half-mile or so to a more secluded spot called Mandraki.

PERHAPS my biggest disappointment of the trip was returning to a beach called Trulos, about two miles from the villa, which had become our favorite spot during previous stays on the island. The beach had been quiet and uncrowded, with a wonderful taverna perched right on the sand. The late, leisurely lunches of broiled fish or chicken at Trulos rank among my favorite meals, but now it has been discovered. At least a dozen small boats nosed into the bay at lunch time, ferrying hundreds of day-trippers from town, and paradise started feeling a bit like Jones Beach.

But that was a small hardship. At many of the beaches, there were places where the kids could rent wind-surfing gear or water ski. The adults tended to favor books, and naps, with a occasional dip to cool off. Rather to my surprise, most Skiathos beaches have now gone topless, and my 15-year-old son looked around one day and said, "Dad, if this were a movie, I wouldn't be allowed in."

Lunch was usually at Stamelos's taverna or similar ones nearby.



A view of Skiathos.

Fresh Greek salads with feta cheese and olives, grilled squid or *souvlaki*, frosty bottles of beer — all for about \$10 to \$12 for the four of us. Simplicity and freshness are the hallmarks of any good taverna, and our host had his own garden behind his restaurant. The journey from tomato vine to salad was short and quick. These are also meals to be taken in the open air, whenever the weather permits, and I don't think we ate a meal inside the entire week.

Evenings we usually went to town, about nine miles (14 kilometers) from the villa. A bus was available, but it was not crowded, so we indulged ourselves by renting a small pony, (jeep-like vehicle of minimal power and comfort, for roughly \$30 a day).

The village was really only a few blocks of shops and houses clustered along the quayside and a few narrow back streets. The prime entertainment was the evening *volia*, or stroll, a leisurely parade along the harbor that becomes a motley mixture of cocktail party, town meeting, church social and college mixer.

Skiathos is not particularly known for its handicrafts, but several jewelry makers working in town sell their wares in shops along the harbor.

The one shop that should not be missed is Galerie Varsakis, right on the little square in front of the church, near the top of the steps leading up from the harbor. Haris Varsakis, who speaks some English, has one of the best collections of handmade Greek artifacts I've seen anywhere in the country, but his real specialty is weaving.

There are hundreds of pillowcases, aprons, wall hangings, tablecloths — many of them quite old and increasingly rare. We've shopped there before, and this time we came home with a wall hanging from the region of Macedonia, 6 feet by 18 inches (1.8 by 0.5 meters), more than 50 years old. The blue, green and red embroidery still glows richly against the black border, and the price about \$85 was quite reasonable.

All that browsing can lead one to work up an appetite, and while we ate at a half-dozen enjoyable places in town, our favorite was a small taverna called Miramare, at the far end of the harbor. No matter how much one likes grilled *souvlaki*, it can get tiring after a while, but the cook at Miramare added a personal touch to all the traditional dishes. His *stifado*, or beef stew, and seasoned wild clover, was a particular treat. Dinner at Miramare ran about \$20 or four, including Greek wine, but the fancier places at the head of the harbor near the Galerie Varsakis could go much higher, particularly if the main course was fish. Greed and stupidity have greatly reduced the fish population of the Mediterranean, and it is sad to report that, on an island like Skiathos, seafood is the rarest and most expensive meal. (That does not include squid, cheap, plentiful and delicious, particularly when fried with a delicate touch.)

After dinner came more strolling, more window shopping, and perhaps a dessert of *loukoumades*, a delightful ball of deep-fried dough soaked in honey and sold at several of the sprawling harbor-side cafés. Then it was into the little Red Pony for the 20-minute trip back to the Peach Villa. After all, we needed our sleep for another tough day at the beach.

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INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

LINZ, Festival (tel. 27.52.25).
CONCERTS — Sept. 9: Bruckner Orchestra, Roman Zeller conductor (Schedl, Schollum).
Sept. 14: Zagreb Philharmonic, Milan Horvat conductor (Beethoven).
VIENNA, Künstlerhaus (tel. 63.21.140).
To Sept. 30: 1984: Looking Ahead to 2000.
Historisches Museum der Stadt (tel. 49.44).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Gustav Klimt."
Staatstheater (tel. 52.86.93).
Opera — Sept. 8: "Aida" (Verdi).
Sept. 10: "Der Barbier von Sevilla" (Rossini).
Sept. 12: "Un Re in Ascolto" (Luciano Berio).
Sept. 14: "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Donizetti).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Cathédrale Saint-Michel (tel. 217.83.45).
CONCERT — Sept. 12: Orchestre de la Chapelle Royale, Philippe Herreweghe conductor (Bach).
RECITAL — Sept. 13: Jan Mol organ (Van Helmont, Buxtehude, Bach).
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 648.14.84).
CONCERT — Sept. 12: La Chapelle Royale, Collegium Vocale and Hanover Knabenchor, Philippe Herreweghe conductor, Barbara Schick soprano, René Jacobs alto (Bach).
Ghent, Flanders Festival (tel. 26.77.88).
CONCERTS — Sept. 10 and 11: Collegium Aureum, Jos van Immerseel, Huro Hashimoto harpsichord, Franz Josef Maier violin (Bach).
Sept. 12: Les Grands-Ruiss and Runddallia, Florian Heyerckx conductor, Patricia Kwella soprano, Hugo Vanheertum tenor (Vivaldi, Scarlatti).
Sept. 13: La Chapelle Royale, Collegium Vocale, and Hanover Knabenchor, Philippe Herreweghe conductor (Bach).
LIEGE, Palais des Sports (tel. 23.50.10).
Opera — Sept. 8-23: "Faust" (Gounod).

DENMARK

ARHUS, Festival (tel. 12.16.00).
DANCE — Sept. 9: The Balthusa Dance Company.
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 9: "Nordic Classicism" drawings.
To Sept. 30: Bill Brandt, photographs.
To Sept. 30: "Romansque granite sculpture."

COPENHAGEN

Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel. 11.21.26).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Richard Mønstern."
Ny Carlsberg Hall (tel. 15.10.12).
CONCERT — Sept. 8: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Paavo Berglund conductor (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).
Sept. 13: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, Ulf Segal conductor (Stravinsky, Beethoven).
Thorvaldsen Museum (tel. 12.15.32).
EXHIBITION — To December: "Thorvaldsen's Greek Vases."
HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel. 19.07.19).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Graffiti art from many countries."
Klampenborg, Bellevue Theater (tel. 63.64.00).
DANCE — New Danish Theatre "Dream of the Gods" (Patterson/Spears).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Arts Council (tel. 629.94.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson."
Royal Opera House (tel. 628.87.95).
EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 28: "Getting London in Perspective." "The 1983 Calendar," photographs by Prince Andrew.
Barbican Hall — London Symphony Orchestra — Sept. 9: Paul McRae conductor (Mozart, Strauss).
Sept. 13: Richard Hickox conductor (Mozart, Beethoven).
Sept. 8: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Alessandro Domenico conductor (Handel, Rachmaninov).
Royal Opera House (tel. 240.10.66).
Opera — Sept. 11: "Turandot" (Puccini).
Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 9: "The Hard-Won Image."
To Oct. 14: "Sculpture on the Lawn." To Nov. 4: A.F. Penck, paintings.
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 13: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).
To Sept. 30: "Rococo: Art and Design in Hogarth's England."
Wigmore Hall (tel. 935.21.41).
RECITALS — Sept. 10: William Blaine piano (Bach, Ravel).
Sept. 11: Brigitte Baileys soprano, Gerard Wyss piano (Fauré, Brahms).
Sept. 12: Pedro Cortinas violin, Nigel Clayton piano (Mozart, Brahms).
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel. 29.56.23).
THEATRE — Sept. 8, 12, 13: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 10 and 11: "Hamlet" (Shakespeare).
Sept. 13, 14, 14: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 27.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 17: "Aldus." To Sept. 24: "De Kooning." To Oct. 1: "The Century of Kafka." To Oct. 8: "Chagall." Festival d'Automne de Paris (tel. 549.14.33).
CONCERTS — Sept. 8: Ensemble Gilles Binet, Dominique Villard conductor (Gregorian chants).
Sept. 10: Orchestra of Paris, Claude Bardou conductor (Beethoven, Berlioz).
RECITAL — Sept. 14: Michel Chapuis organ (Bach).
Le Petit Journal Jazz (tel. 326.28.59).
JAZZ — Sept. 10: Alligator Jazz Band (Jazz from the 1920s).
Sept. 11: Art Farmer Quartet.
Sept. 13: Memphis Slim.
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Homage to Michelangelo."
Musée Carnavalet (tel. 272.21.13).
EXHIBITION — To March 1985: "Lutèce-Paris from Caesar to Clovis." Musée Hébert (tel. 222.23.82).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: "Homage to Paul Delaunay."

GERMANY

BERLIN, Festival (tel. 26.34.11).
CONCERTS — Sept. 9 and 10: Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Myung-whun Chung conductor, Lynn Harrell cello (Bach, Saint-Saëns).
Sept. 11: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Christoph von Dohnányi conductor, Gidon Kremer violin (Stravinsky, Beethoven).
Sept. 14: Grewpe Neue Musik Berlin, Rymur Llewellyn Jones conductor (Blanchet).
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel. 134.00).
EXHIBITIONS — Sept. 13 and 14: Frankfurt Radio Symphony Orchestra, Albert Lamahar conductor, Michele Campanella piano (Brahms, Liszt).
RECITALS — Sept. 9: Enikő Borkai soprano, Atsuko Kogure piano (Schubert, Bartók).
Sept. 11: Michel Beroff piano (Schumann, Debussy).
Sept. 12: Derek Han piano (Bartók, Liszt).
Opera — Sept. 13: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni).
HAMBURG, Opera (tel. 35.15.55).
Opera — Sept. 6: "Stravinsky" (Verdi).
Sept. 9: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).
Sept. 14: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Asian Collector Gallery (tel. 232.181).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 15: Fine 16th-19th century maps.
Queen Elizabeth Stadium (tel. 728.594).
CONCERT — Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra, Yoshikazu Fukumura conductor (movie theme music).

ITALY

FLORENCE, Palazzo Vecchio (tel. 247.81.41).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Leonardo da Vinci's 'Mona Lisa'." PESARO, Teatro Comunale (tel. 6971.30.16).
Opera — Sept. 9, 11, 13: "Le Comte Ory" (Rossini).
STRESSA, Palazzo dei Congressi (tel. 51.093).
RECITALS — Sept. 8: Nikita Magaloff piano, Henryk Szeryng violin, Pierre Fournier cello (Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert).
Sept. 9: Raphael Oleg violin, Pascal Dumay piano (Schubert, Enescu, Schumann).
Sept. 10: Michele Campanella piano (Mozart, Liszt).
Sept. 12: Gennadi Rozhdestvensky, Victoria Postnikova piano (Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Schmitt).
Sept. 13: Ivo Pogorelec piano (Bach, Mozart).
Sept. 14: Daniel Chorzempa organ (Bach, J.S. Bach).
VENICE, Grand Canal (tel. 24.95.11).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 7: "Pharaonic Treasures from the Cairo Museum."
Vivaldi Festival (tel. 26.35.66).
CONCERTS — Sept. 11: Orchestra Filarmonica di Venezia, Aldo Danieli conductor (Vivaldi).
Opera — Sept. 9: "Il Lutto dell'Universo" (Leopold I).
Sept. 11: "Il Tiro" (Cesti).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Ancient Orient Museum (tel. 989.34.91).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Ancient Bronzes from the Yunan Provincial Museum."
Sept. 30: "Bunka Kikan" (tel. 270.61.91).
CONCERTS — Sept. 12: Tokyo City

Philharmonic Orchestra, Yoichiro Omachi conductor (Bach, Reinecke).
Sept. 14: Shisei Nihon Symphony Orchestra, Victor Feldbrill conductor, Daniel Benjamin viola (Schubert, Bartók, Strauss).
Ishibashi Memorial Hall (tel. 470.27.27).
RECITAL — Sept. 12: Haydn Trio (Beethoven, Tchaikovsky).
Japan Folkcraft Museum (tel. 467.45.27).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 24: "Village Art of India."
Japan International Center (tel. 671.70.70).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: "Japan in a Single Reflex."
Ohta Memorial Museum (tel. 403.08.80).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Paintings and Etchings by Shiba Kokan." Yamane Museum (tel. 669.40.56).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 23: "Paintings by Yuki Ogura, Tanioka Kaioaka, and Shoen Kamimura."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel. 71.84.84).
CONCERTS — Sept. 8: Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor, Yo-Yo Ma cello (Brahms, Strauss).
Sept. 9: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Leif Maritz conductor (Rossini, Mozart).
Sept. 10: Netherlands Ballet Orchestra, Bruce Fretwell conductor (Tchaikovsky, Prokofiev).
Sept. 11-12: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Thomas Sanderling conductor (Dvorak, Brahms).
RECITALS — Sept. 10: Maria de la Paz piano (Schubert, Ravel).
Sept. 13: Paul Tolleret cello (Bach, Debussy).
Jewish Historical Museum (tel. 26.99.45).
EXHIBITION — To Nov. 25: "Jews in the Country" history and culture of Jews in rural Holland.

PORTUGAL

CASTELO BRANCO, Francisco Tavares Ponce Junior Museum (tel. 24277).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Paintings by José Marques Vaz." ERICEIRA, Tourist Board Room (tel. 63.12.22).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 10-16: "Paintings by Álvaro Ruas." ESTORIL, Estoril Casino (tel. 268.45.21).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 19: "Painting by Rui Palma Costa." Sculpture by Balazs.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Drottningholm Theatre (tel. 60.82.25).
Opera — Sept. 8, 10, 12: "L'Arbre de Diana" (Vincenzo Martin y Soler).
Opera — Sept. 12: "Falstaff" (Verdi).
CONCERT — Sept. 13: Stockholm Philharmonic, Yuri Achronovich conductor (Rossini, Beethoven).

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, Music Festival (tel. 35.55.44).
RECITALS — Sept. 12: Trio Beaux Arts (Hummel, Stamitz, Schubert).
Sept. 14: Musica Antiqua Köln (Vivaldi, Telemann).
BASEL, Kunstmuseum (tel. 22.02.28).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "Stravinsky: The Heritage, The Legend." GENEVA, Musée de l'Athénée (tel. 29.75.66).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Hans Erni: Recent Works." LAUSANNE, Fondation de l'Herminette (tel. 20.50.01/02).
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 21: "Impressionism in the Romantic Collection."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 360.33.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Paintings by Jackson Pollock." Museum of American Folk Art (tel. 581.24.74).
EXHIBITION — Sept. 12-Oct. 28: "The World of Grandmother Moses." Museum of Modern Art (tel. 683.00.08).
EXHIBITIONS — Sept. 13-Nov. 27: "Photographs by Irving Penn." To October: "Color Photographs From the Late 1970s." Pierpont Morgan Library (tel. 683.00.08).
EXHIBITIONS — To Nov. 25: "Master European Drawings from the National Gallery of Ireland." "Landscape Etchings by Rembrandt." Whitney Museum of American Art (tel. 570.36.33).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 30: "Victory Frey."

In Japan, the Ad's the Thing

by Terry Trucco

TOKYO — Advertisements in Japan are hard to ignore. Pamphlets, posters and neon banners are everywhere; a parade of commercials signals the close of each hour of television.

But unlike most industrialized nations burdened by excessive advertising, the Japanese resist like the stiff. Starting in a commercial is deemed a big deal, a hard-fought honor for celebrities, major and minor alike. Advertising copywriters have been elevated to movie-star status, appearing on talk shows, in commercials and even publishing their memoirs.

Each year Japan's large advertising agencies produce high-priced, dictionary-sized annuals of their highlights, which mysteriously manage to sell.

But the real mark of Japan's fascination with advertising is Kokoku Hihyo, a hefty little monthly magazine devoted to the world of commercials, not for industry insiders but for civilian culture buffs.

A typical issue features several almost scholarly essays on what the editors have voted the best commercials around, explaining why these advertisements succeeded on both technical and literary levels. Interviews with copywriters, directors and agency bigwigs as well as a generous sampling of photographs round out each issue. It seems the ultimate cult publication.

Indeed, after five years, Yukichi Amano, 50, the magazine's impish editor and founder, admits he is mildly surprised he's still in business. "Advertising industry magazines exist in most countries, but I don't think there's anything about advertising culture anywhere else," he says, seated at a large writing table in his snug Tokyo office. "But advertising is not just for selling, and we're trying to show the role ads play in culture in general, the same as television, drama and other entertainments. There's considerable interest in this in Japan."

The notion of advertisements as entertain-

ment is at the heart of most Japanese ad campaigns these days, and is probably the main reason the Japanese aren't bothered by advertising's more ubiquitous posters.

A surprising number of Japanese ads are fun. To be sure, there's no scarcity of noisy barangues, including some that overstep the boundaries of good taste. But many, particularly television spots, are clever and fresh, more original than much of the so-called serious art that gets produced here.

The dominant motif is the lazy soft-sell ad that approaches the product indirectly, evoking a mood or image but rarely ticking off uses, qualities or anything else that distinguishes American hard-sell ads. At their best, such spots are as fanciful and amusing as the most sophisticated examples of video art.

The Japanese aren't the only ones amused by the games turned out by Dentsu and Hakuhodo, Japan's two largest agencies. One businessman in Tokyo regularly videotapes top ads spots and dispatches a monthly batch to his mother in Nebraska, who invites the neighbors in for a viewing.

A KEY reason for Japan's entertaining ads is the vast quantity of high-quality consumer goods available here, from vacuum cleaners to microwave ovens. "Japanese know these products are all pretty much alike," Amano says. "So if does a company no good to advertise that there is better." The best approach is to get attention through an unusual ad that will get people talking and, it's hoped, buying.

Another reason Japanese ads are often top-flight entertainment is their top-flight creators. There is no stigma attached to the ad industry here, which routinely attracts the nation's finest film directors, artists and writers. While advertising is viewed as a career stepping stone instead of an end in itself for the West's creative types, it is a respected profession here, another medium where clever people can ply their trade. Japan's top movie directors with time between

films will gladly take on an ad commission, ending up with both money and prestige.

This attitude can be traced to Japan's long practice of blurring the line between art and commerce, and to the ambiguous role assigned the artist in Japanese culture. Japan's aesthetic history seems to prime the nation's creative for the applied arts. While the West has a long tradition of art, Japan always cultivated crafts and the applied arts, which are very different. The result can be seen in the scores of Japanese who are superb at fashion, industrial design and commercial art. But Japan has produced very few artists in the Western sense of the word.

It is the sociology, not the craft, behind today's advertising, that most intrigues Amano and his readers, who tend to be in their 20s. Amano has never produced an ad in his life. A book editor, he applied for a job with Hakuhodo, Japan's second largest agency, in the 1950s, thinking it was a publishing company, and wound up editing the in-house magazine for nearly two decades. His dream was to quit and start a critical magazine on advertising in the hopes of raising the profession's artistic level. Instead, to make money, he put together a videotape featuring 100 vintage commercials and organized symposia on television advertising in a variety of Japanese cities.

He also published a modest paperback book, which collected the best of producer Toru Kawasaki's advertising efforts and sold in the mid-70s for the then extraordinary price of 900 yen (about \$4.50). Over 20,000 copies sold, mostly to people outside the advertising industry. After that, Kokoku Hihyo seemed natural.

Sipping his coffee, Amano admits that his magazine has plenty of critics who think the less said about advertising, the better. But advertising, an everyday fact of late 20th-century life, is not going to go away. "By analyzing and looking at advertisements, we can get valuable insights into contemporary culture," he says. "Ads will always be there to sell, but they can also be unique entertainments in themselves."

WEEKEND

CLUBS

CABARET
78 Champs Elysées
Hot Shock
FANTASTIC SHOW
with the Feroes
and sumptuous Girls
DINNER SHOW
Reservation: 259.09.99
8 P.M. Dinner show 400 F
10 P.M. and midnight on holiday
champagne and show 275 F

TRAVEL

EXTRA SPECIAL CHEAPIES WORLDWIDE
Syd./Melb. £5

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Nestlé Arranges Credit
Of \$2.5 Billion for Bid

By Bill Sing
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Nestlé SA has begun its \$83-a-share, \$3-billion tender offer for Carnation Co. announced Tuesday and disclosed a Securities and Exchange Commission filing that it has arranged for a \$2.5-billion credit line to finance the transaction.

Nestlé, the giant Swiss food conglomerate, also disclosed Wednesday that merger talks with Carnation, a Los Angeles-based diversified food company, began in July. That disclosure could mark some controversy as more than four weeks later Carnation reportedly denied rumors about takeover discussions.

The combination would create the world's biggest food company, with annual sales of more than \$15 billion.

In the SEC filing, Nestlé said it could provide \$525 million of its own cash for the acquisition. The remaining \$2.5 billion, Nestlé said, will be drawn from a five-year revolving credit arrangement provided by a 19-bank consortium led by New York-based Citibank.

Nestlé said in the SEC filing that it initiated discussions with Carnation about a possible merger on July 19. However, as late as Aug. 21, Carnation continued to deny that any takeover discussions were taking place, even though months-old rumors of a possible takeover had pushed Carnation's stock up almost 25 percent since the end of June.

A New York Stock Exchange spokesman said Tuesday that the exchange is looking into the events surrounding the stock-price rises. A Carnation spokesman had no comment on the stock situation.

Delay for Accord Is Seen

Wall Street analysts say an agreement signed by Nestlé nine years ago could delay its proposed takeover of Carnation, Reuters reported from New York.

Nestlé agreed when it acquired Stauffer Food in 1975 that for the next 10 years it would seek approval from the Federal Trade Commission for any attempt to buy a company with \$10 million or more of annual frozen-food sales. That accord expires Jan. 7.

Separately, the FTC chairman, James Miller, said he expects the commission to conduct the government's antitrust review of the merger.

Lloyd's Reports
Losses in 1981

Reuters

LONDON — Insurance syndicates at Lloyd's of London incurred a combined underwriting loss of \$43.5 million (\$55 million) in 1981, the first underwriting loss for 15 years, the global accounts for 1981 of the Lloyd's insurance market show.

The 19,136 members of Lloyd's in that year earned £151.88 million, down from £263.82 million in 1980. The 1981 underwriting loss compares with an underwriting profit of £21.75 million in 1980. Investment income and appreciation in 1981, which more than offset the underwriting loss, totaled £361.4 million, down from £374.43 million in 1980, Lloyd's accounts show.

Lloyd's has a three-year accounting system under which accounts are held open for three years to ensure an accurate determination of claims.

(The Herald Tribune bureau in London reported that among the categories showing losses were: Goods in transit, which recorded a loss of £19.6 million in 1981 after a profit of £68.6 million the previous year. [General liability, in which losses widened to £108.6 million from £32.1 million.]

China Sees
Peril Over
Textiles

(Continued From Page 15)

Miss Chen, but they do not interest her. She lives with her parents and two sisters on a small farm, and earns enough — about \$60 a month — to support them all.

Shenzhen is China's largest special economic zone, an area in which the Beijing government has eased its restrictions on business enterprise, offering incentives similar to those in Western capitalist industry. Miss Chen and her co-workers get overtime pay, for example, as well as bonuses for good work and more pay for more difficult jobs.

The Shenzhen Knitting Factory is the city's largest production facility, turning out the pants for more than 200 dozen sweaters each day. It is one of hundreds of similar joint ventures in textiles between Hong Kong and China.

Panama Kniters supplied the machines and constructed the building. It gets to keep all of its profits for the first five years of business, and it has access to China's most valuable resource: labor. After the first five years, the Chinese government will renegotiate with the Hong Kong manufacturer.

Guangdong province, where Shenzhen is located, was once almost wholly agricultural. There are now almost 80,000 people there employed in the textile business.

Working in the huge factory — 55,000 square feet (5,000 square meters) crisscrossed with knitting machines, duffel bags filled with parts of sweaters and a rainbow assortment of yarns — Miss Chen weaves panels that are assembled into complete sweaters in Hong Kong.

Under the new U.S. rules, it could indeed be argued that what gets done here is the bulk of making the sweater, and that no "substantial transformation" takes place in Hong Kong. That would make China the country of origin for millions of sweaters that carry the label, "Made in Hong Kong."

Exactly at what point wool becomes a sweater is hard to determine. Officials here say that there are more than two dozen different steps in the making of a sweater.

Garment makers everywhere have always been flexible, and even in Shenzhen it is possible to make an entire sweater. But China has only about 25 percent of the quota rights that Hong Kong has to ship knitted goods to the United States. So if it is decided that Miss Chen, in knitting the panels, is making sweaters, many of the garments could not be admitted into the United States.

Hong Kong could also live without Chinese labor — but not very well. In Shenzhen wages are less than one-fourth what they are in Hong Kong, rent on the factory is free, and electricity costs are minimal. The labor pool is vast, and the choice of employment pales in comparison with what is available in Hong Kong.

"My future depends on what happens in your country," said one Chinese textile manufacturer. "There are many like me. I am sure the government will do whatever it can to help us."

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Retail Dealer
In Computers
Decentralizes

ComputerLand Europe is changing its strategy and decentralizing out of its European head office in Luxembourg, said William Hosack, general manager.

ComputerLand, one of largest franchisers of microcomputer stores, said that the move was part of its plan for expanding in Europe. ComputerLand now has 42 stores in Europe, which accounted for \$25 million of 1983's worldwide sales of just under \$1 billion. Mr. Hosack said the company, which serves a business market, hopes to have more than 70 stores in Europe by the end of the year and projected European sales for 1984 of \$74 million.

The company is setting up offices in Britain, France, West Germany and Spain. It has named Frank Lach regional director of ComputerLand UK and Serge Aime director of ComputerLand France. Mr. Hosack said ComputerLand expects to appoint Georg Michelin to head its new office in West Germany.

ComputerLand was founded in 1976 and is based in Oakland, California. It currently has 685 stores worldwide and recently opened an office in Beijing.

Royal Nedlloyd Group, the Rotterdam-based transport and energy group, has named Bodo J.W. Engelen managing director of H.C. Reever GmbH, a Hamburg-based shipping agency unit, effective Oct. 1. He will succeed W.A.C. Metelkamp, who will be retiring. Mr. Engelen currently is assistant managing director of Kuehne and Nagel, a shipping company in Rotterdam.

Lloyds Bank International has named A.E. Garai manager, trade finance, in charge of the bank's new trade finance unit in Hong Kong. He is responsible for the bank's trade finance operations throughout the Far East. Previously, Mr. Garai was manager, merchant banking services in Asia, based in Hong Kong.

Irving Trust International Ltd., a London-based subsidiary of Irving Trust Co. of New York, has named John R. Windler managing director. He was executive vice president of Irving Trust in charge of investment banking in New York.

Swiss Bank Corp. has opened an office in Manchester, England, and named Mark Deeble-Rogers to head run it. He formerly was an account manager in the bank's London office.

Morgan Stanley International, in London, said David Patenge has joined its bond sales team from Security Pacific National Bank in



Noël Goutard has been named president and chief executive officer of Thomson SA, a holding company for the Thomson group, France's largest and nationalized electronics company. Since 1983, he has been executive vice president of the holding company and chief executive of the group. The company also named Alain Bougault and Henri Starck senior vice presidents of Thomson-CSF, and Jacques Noël chief executive for Thomson-CSF's components branch.

London, where he was a commercial lending officer. James Connolly has joined Morgan Stanley's government sales team. He formerly was a vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. in London on the treasury desk. Fred Krom has been transferred to Morgan Stanley's London office from New York to be in the money market sales and trading area.

French Kier Holdings PLC, a U.K.-based construction concern, said A. Bloomfield, D.J. Eastwood and M.B. Jardine have been named directors of its Kier International Ltd. subsidiary. Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. Eastwood and Mr. Jardine are responsible for the group's contracting interests in the Caribbean, the United States and Hong Kong, respectively.

Regis McKenna has named Lothar Wolf managing director of its new West German subsidiary, Regis McKenna GmbH. Mr. Wolf was editorial director of Elektronik Informationen, a German magazine covering electronics and data processing. Mr. Wolf will be based in Munich and be responsible for Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Regis McKenna, a California-based marketing and public relations concern, has seven offices worldwide.

—BRENDA HACKETT
in London

European Information Centre
for the
Canadian Gold Mining Industry

announces the commencement of its services as a liaison between the European investment community and the Canadian gold mining industry.

Canada has established itself as the leading western producer of gold and the Canadian gold mining industry will show a spectacular growth in the next few years. Especially with higher gold prices to come, many Canadian gold mining companies will mature into fully recognized gold producers. The European investment community can benefit from the high profit potential of this rapidly expanding industry.

Canadian gold mining shares could prove to be your best bet against the resurgent inflation in the next few years; taking an interest in them could be your wisest and most rewarding investment decision at the present time!

However, the lack of consistent and reliable information has been one of the major obstacles that European investors have encountered in deciding to invest in Canadian gold mining shares in general and in making a proper selection in particular. Several Canadian gold mining companies have realized this and decided to support a European initiative to establish a European information centre that can keep you informed on their continuing exploration and development efforts and the Canadian gold mining industry in general.

European investors are hereby invited to request free information on these services, that will keep you informed on attractive opportunities to participate in the most promising future of the Canadian gold mining industry.

European Information Centre for the Canadian Gold Mining Industry
Keizersgracht 463-1017 DK Amsterdam - The Netherlands
Please send me free information on your services.

Name: _____
Street: _____
City: _____
Country: _____

No investment sales. No soliciting.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Joint-stock company with an authorized capital of F.F. 1,632,500,000
Registered Office: 16 Boulevard des Capucines - PARIS 9^e
Trade Register PARIS B 662 042 449

Floating rate note 1980-1988 of U.S.\$ 10,000 each

Notice is hereby given to holders of U.S.\$ 10,000 floating rate notes 1980-1988 that they can present their securities for optional redemption on interest payment date in January 1985. Bonds should be deposited between 10 October, 1984 and 10 December, 1984 and will be redeemable at par at the offices of the following establishments:

- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (NEW YORK)
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS (PARIS)
- MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (NEW YORK)
- ALBEMARLE BANK NEDERLAND NV (AMSTERDAM)
- BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO (ROME)
- BANQUE BRUXELLES LAMBERT S.A. (BRUXELLES)
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS S.A. (LUXEMBOURG)
- BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A. (LUXEMBOURG)
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS LTD. (LONDRES)
- DRESNER BANK AG (FRANCFORT/MAIN)

COMPANY NOTES

Bank of America is holding talks that may result in an offer to buy a stake in the London stockbrokerage of Phillips & Drew, a source close to the discussions said Thursday. Phillips & Drew is the fourth-largest British stockbrokerage in terms of commissions earned from institutional clients, according to a recent survey.

Chrysler said Thursday that its investors increased the dividend to 5 cents a share from 20, payable Oct. 15, to stock of record on Sept. 7. This is the third dividend it has paid on its common stock this year. Chrysler paid a 15-cent dividend in April before raising it to 20 cents a share in July.

Deggess, the West German metal dealer, said it will expand capacity at its Rheinfeld plant to enable the annual production of 3 million exhaust gas purifying catalysts from 1986. It said the decision was made despite the lack of clear legislative outlines for the introduction of catalytic converters in West Germany.

Harte-Hanks Communications' shareholders have approved the leveraged buyout of the company. Under the buyout plan, each stockholder will get \$27 in cash and \$13 principal amount of the company's junior subordinated discount debentures.

May Petroleum on Wednesday announced it has completed a discovery well in south Louisiana that flowed 5.9 million cubic feet of natural gas a day and 130 barrels of high-quality oil daily. May is a Dallas-based oil and gas exploration and production company.

MAN, the West German truck maker, is holding talks with General Motors' British-based Bedford commercial vehicle division on a possible agreement to exchange truck parts, a company spokesman said. He said the accord is designed to improve both companies' share of the European market but added talks are still at an early stage.

Philips, the Dutch electrical company, said an Italian subsidiary won a 70-million-guilder (\$21-million) contract to help set up a refrigerator compressor factory in Beijing. Industrie Rinnite Euro-medic will supply machinery and technology to produce one million compressors a year.

Sharp Corp. said it has developed new production technology using silicon on insulators to make three-dimensional large-scale integrated circuits.

U.S. News & World Report's sale has been cleared by a federal judge in Washington, who declined a request by retired employees to the \$176.3-million transaction.

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German Steel Firms Attack Subsidies

(Continued From Page 15)
said. "The average price of a metric ton of EC cold rolled steel is about \$350, compared with \$380 in Japan and nearly \$500 in the United States."

Alfred Gödde, chairman of Krupp Stahl, said recently that the ruling of the EC's price floor was a step in the right direction, but still insufficient to cover costs. He said that he hoped that the EC would approve another price increase, which would be implemented by early October.

Mr. Gödde said that Krupp, which had a loss of 344 million DM last year, would move out of the "loss zone" this year. He added, however, that costs have increased due to the stronger dollar because iron-ore and some other material costs are priced in dollars.

Despite persistent problems with subsidies, low prices, weak demand and excess capacity, the big West German steelmakers are sounding more optimistic this year about reducing losses after the large ones of last year. Some even hope to move into profit. The struggle to merge on a sound financial footing after a shaky decade has not been without a long casualty list. Since 1974, when falling demand and softening prices set in, the number of workers in the West German steel industry has been slashed a third, to 154,500 today from 230,600.

Thyssen Stahl, after cutting capacity more than 30 percent, to 11 million tons a year from 16 million last year, will show by the end of fiscal 1984, ending Sept. 30, a "significant reduction" in the 140-million-DM pre-tax loss posted in fiscal 1983, Mr. Kriwet said. He added that the company even stood a chance of making a profit. Thyssen Stahl has not yet received any of the more than 3 billion DM in state aid earmarked for the West German steel industry, but is currently negotiating for a sizable part of that aid.

Thyssen Stahl's steel division, which includes everything but specialty steels, had sales up 17 percent in its fiscal first half, beginning last Oct. 1. Its specialty-steel sales were up 30 percent. Krupp Stahl said production was up 16 percent in the first half of 1984.

Steel company executives such as Mr. Kriwet of Thyssen and Detlev Rohwedder of Hoesch — one of the first integrated companies in West Germany to drastically cut capacity and the only one showing a profit last year — point to the need to concentrate on high-quality steel, namely flat-products and coil coatings, and to diversify into such areas as mechanical engineering, plant making and machine-tool

manufacturing. Hoesch had an operating profit of 30 million DM in fiscal 1983, ended last Sept. 30, up from an operating profit of 20 million in fiscal 1982.

A steel-industry analyst at a Düsseldorf bank, who requested anonymity, said a return to industry-wide profitability is certainly not likely this year. "At best, we can see companies approach the break-even point, and this is not likely to change over the next few years as production is likely to taper off."

The analyst noted that improved results for 1984 would be chiefly due to higher prices and higher capacity use among West German steel companies. The industry is expected to lift crude-steel production 6.4 percent, to 38 million tons, from 35.7 million last year.

"Regardless of whether German steel companies will be able to generate large profits year by year, they certainly are in a good position to hold their own in a subsidy-free environment as a result of modernized mills — nearly 80 percent of which employ cost-cutting continuous-casting methods — and also due to the integrated network of steel producers and steel consumers concentrated in the Ruhr Valley," the Düsseldorf analyst said.

"My future depends on what happens in your country," said one Chinese textile manufacturer. "There are many like me. I am sure the government will do whatever it can to help us."

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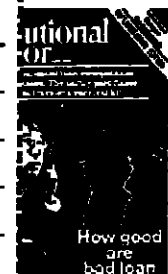
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Sept. 6

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

IMF Sees Slip In Inflation Rate

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The inflation rate in major industrial countries fell last spring while prices for consumer goods continued to rise in Latin America, the International Monetary Fund reported Thursday.

The IMF's survey of 21 non-Communist countries shows prices rising an average 5 percent in the second quarter of 1975. The figure in the first quarter was 5.2 percent.

In Latin America, inflation in the spring quarter was at an annual rate of 161.5 percent, compared with 147.8 percent for the first quarter.

Centromin Peru Posts Profit of \$61 Million

Reuters
LIMA — Peru's state-owned Centromin Peru SA, which has a foreign debt of more than \$3 billion, reported a \$61-million profit in 1983 in contrast to a loss of \$82 million.
Centromin, Peru's biggest silver producer, said sales totaled \$1.3 billion in 1983, up 11 percent from \$451 million in 1982.

Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

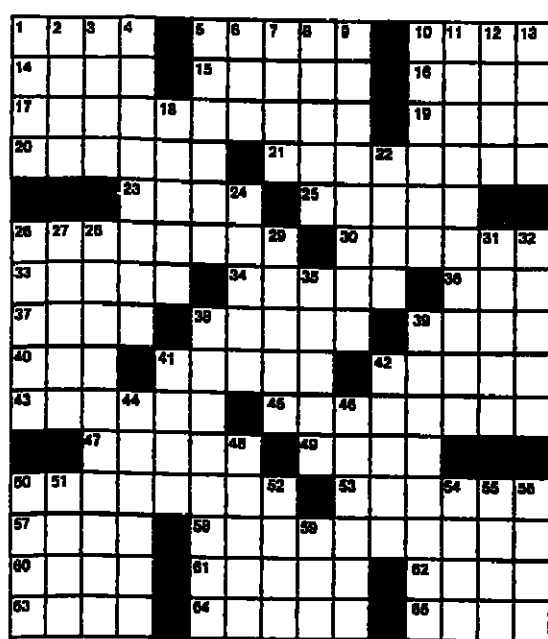
Vol. of 4 P.M.	5,570,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	5,000,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

IMAGE PO Football Just a Mo

long term
in natural
area



ACROSS

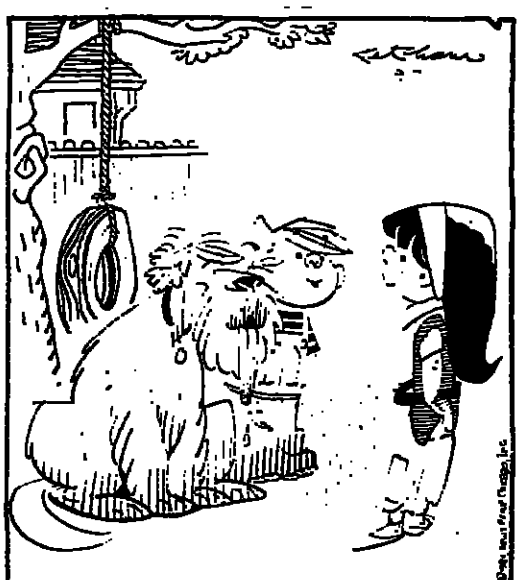
1 Spring
5 Legal wrongs
10 Bismarck is its cap.
14 Crowd sound
15 Letting water in, as a ship
16 A Chaplin
17 Great at home plate?
19 Destroy
20 Courage
21 Clamber hurriedly
23 Substandard contraction
25 Fiber for kinder twine
26 Circuit device
30 Restaurant patrons
33 "Maria" 1935 song
34 French beasts
36 Key word
37 Tree resins
39 Gens' cousins
40 Collude
46 Suffix for Juan
47 Sea
41 Begin to function
42 Craft
43 Formal offer
45 Emulated a jehu

DOWN

1 Brink
2 Tops
3 Kon-Tiki, e.g.
4 "..." coast looks white?
5 Ability
6 "..." soldiers never die
7 Umpe
8 Associates
9 Providers
9 Air-show excursions
10 William the Conqueror was one
11 "Hamlet" "Othello" twin bill?
12 Blue dye
13 Welles role
18 Cherubini opera
22 Sign at a sale
24 Go — for (defend)
26 Kindled anew
27 Gladness
28 Place some suitors can't get to?
29 Ogles
30 Island
32 Located
33 Choir voice
38 Mad
39 Turns the hand, in a way
41 Perennial bulb plant
42 Sid life
44 Bookkeeping entries
46 Like a copse
48 Greenhouse, in Grenoble
50 Respiratory sound
51 "Now — me
52 He painted Down the Rabbit Hole"
54 Book part
55 Genetic substances
56 Evans' partner
58 Profit

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"ME AN' RUFF ARE LIKE BROTHERS ONLY WE DON'T FIGHT."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LAMEY

REBAG

CHERAG

NIPURT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: "DO YOU HAVE A PENALTY BOX?"

Yesterday's Jumbles: PORGY FRIAR HORROR ESTATE

Answer: "Did you hear my last joke?" — "I HOPE SO!"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 7 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 81 84 87 90 93 96 99 102 105 108 111 114 117 120 123 126 129 132 135 138 141 144 147 150 153 156 159 162 165 168 171 174 177 180 183 186 189 192 195 198 201 204 207 210 213 216 219 222 225 228 231 234 237 240 243 246 249 252 255 258 261 264 267 270 273 276 279 282 285 288 291 294 297 300 303 306 309 312 315 318 321 324 327 330 333 336 339 342 345 348 351 354 357 360 363 366 369 372 375 378 381 384 387 390 393 396 399 402 405 408 411 414 417 420 423 426 429 432 435 438 441 444 447 450 453 456 459 462 465 468 471 474 477 480 483 486 489 492 495 498 501 504 507 510 513 516 519 522 525 528 531 534 537 540 543 546 549 552 555 558 561 564 567 570 573 576 579 582 585 588 591 594 597 600 603 606 609 612 615 618 621 624 627 630 633 636 639 642 645 648 651 654 657 660 663 666 669 672 675 678 681 684 687 690 693 696 699 702 705 708 711 714 717 720 723 726 729 732 735 738 741 744 747 750 753 756 759 762 765 768 771 774 777 780 783 786 789 792 795 798 801 804 807 810 813 816 819 822 825 828 831 834 837 840 843 846 849 852 855 858 861 864 867 870 873 876 879 882 885 888 891 894 897 900 903 906 909 912 915 918 921 924 927 930 933 936 939 942 945 948 951 954 957 960 963 966 969 972 975 978 981 984 987 990 993 996 999 1002 1005 1008 1011 1014 1017 1020 1023 1026 1029 1032 1035 1038 1041 1044 1047 1050 1053 1056 1059 1062 1065 1068 1071 1074 1077 1080 1083 1086 1089 1092 1095 1098 1101 1104 1107 1110 1113 1116 1119 1122 1125 1128 1131 1134 1137 1140 1143 1146 1149 1152 1155 1158 1161 1164 1167 1170 1173 1176 1179 1182 1185 1188 1191 1194 1197 1200 1203 1206 1209 1212 1215 1218 1221 1224 1227 1230 1233 1236 1239 1242 1245 1248 1251 1254 1257 1260 1263 1266 1269 1272 1275 1278 1281 1284 1287 1290 1293 1296 1299 1302 1305 1308 1311 1314 1317 1320 1323 1326 1329 1332 1335 1338 1341 1344 1347 1350 1353 1356 1359 1362 1365 1368 1371 1374 1377 1380 1383 1386 1389 1392 1395 1398 1401 1404 1407 1410 1413 1416 1419 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SPORTS

Royals Share Division Lead After 4-1 Victory Over Twins

United Press International
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Frank White's two-run double triggered a three-run eighth inning Wednesday night that gave the Kansas City Royals a share of first place in the American League West with a 4-1 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

The Royals' Pat Sheridan looped one-out double to left field in the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

ighth off Mike Smithson (13-12), and Ron Davis came on in relief after Darryl Motley popped out. Davis walked Jorge Orta intentionally to get to White.

White lined a shot down the left field line to score both runners for a tie. Dane Iorg followed with an RBI single to give both the

wins and the Royals 70-69 record with 23 games remaining.

Charlie Leibrandt scattered eight hits, walked none and struck out two over eight innings to im-

posed the ninth for his 38th save.

The Twins opened the third with

ack-to-back singles by Ron Wash-

ington and Kirby Puckett. After

Engle batted into a double

play, Mickey Hatcher knocked in Washington with an infield single for a 1-0 lead.

Kansas City tied it in the sixth

when Bucky Dent singled, Sheri-

dan doubled and Motley bounced

into a run-scoring fielder's choice.

Sheridan drove a Smithson pitch to

the wall in center but Puckett ap-

peared to catch but dropped when

he ran into the wall.

Angels 11, Indians 4

In Cleveland, Fred Lynn went 4-

for-4 and scored three runs in help-

ing California beat the Indians, 11-

4, and edge to within a half-game of

the top in the American League

West. Lynn singled during a five-

run fourth and doubled home a run

in the sixth.

Tigers 1, Orioles 0

In Detroit, Juan Berenguer and

Willie Hernandez combined on a

three-hitter as the Tigers defeated

Baltimore, 1-0. Cal Ripken, the

Oriole shortstop, committed an er-

ror in the first inning that let in the

only run of the game. Detroit took

an 8½-game lead over Toronto in

the Eastern Division, cutting its

magic number to 15.

Yankees 4, Blue Jays 3

In New York, Don Baylor's

home run with two out in the 10th

inning lifted the Yankees to a 4-3

victory over Toronto. Baylor's 25th

homer, came on a 3-and-1 pitch

from reliever Roy Lee Jackson (7-

7) and made a winner of reliever

Dave Righetti (5-5).

A's 5, White Sox 4

In Chicago, Tony Phillips' one-

out home run in the ninth inning

broke a 3-3 tie and lifted Oakland

to a 5-4 triumph over Chicago.

Brewers 7, Red Sox 5

In Milwaukee, Doug Loman

drove in three runs with a single

and a double to pace a 12-hit Mil-

waukee attack, helping the Brewers

snag a four-game losing streak with

a 7-5 triumph over Boston.

Mariners 6, Rangers 5

In Arlington, Texas, Phil Brad-

ley's leadoff triple and a sacrifice

fly by Alvin Davis in the top of the

10th carried Seattle to a 6-5 victory

over Texas.

Mets 4, Pirates 2

In the National League, in Pitts-

burgh, Bruce Berenyi combined

with Doug Sisk on a seven-inning

game to lead the Mets to a sixth

game of the Chicago Cubs in the

Eastern Division with a 4-2 victory

over the Pirates.

Expos 3, Cubs 1

In Montreal, David Palmer

pitched six innings of three-hit

relief and drove in a run to lead

the Expos past Chicago, 3-1.

Cardinals 6, Phillies 5

In St. Louis, Willie McGee, who

went 5-for-5, singled in the winning

run to cap a four-run rally in the

bottom of the ninth as St. Louis

beat Philadelphia, 6-5.

Astros 4, Giants 1

In San Francisco, Nolan Ryan

pitched a six-hitter and struck out

eight, and Phil Garner drove in two

runs to lead Houston to a 4-1 vic-

tory over San Francisco. Ryan (12-

9) has 3,822 strikeouts, putting him

five ahead of Steve Carlton on the

list of career leaders.

Padres 15, Reds 11

In San Diego, suicide squeeze

bunts by Champ Summers and

Alan Wiggins and a three-run dou-

ble by Steve Garvey highlighted a

seven-run seventh that broke an 8-8

tie and lifted the Padres to a 15-11

victory over Cincinnati. Craig Le-

ferts (3-3) was the winner and Tom

Hume (4-13) suffered the loss. Kevin

McKenry's went 5-for-5 for San

Diego.

Dodgers 4, Braves 3

In Los Angeles, Greg Brock

single home Pedro Guerrero from

third base with an unearned run in

the eighth inning to lead the Dod-

gers to a 4-3 victory over Atlanta.



Pat Cash returning a shot to Mats Wilander in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open. Cash advanced with a four-set victory.

Cash Upsets Wilander in U.S. Open
Swede Fails to Avenge Loss to Australian at Wimbledon

By Mike Penner
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Two months

after his second-round Wimbledon

loss to Pat Cash, Mats Wilander

of Sweden got another chance to

catch the rising Australian star, de-

claring himself in top condition

and ready for a rematch on the

Flushing Meadow hard courts at

the U.S. Open.

"I feel 100 percent fit," Wilander

said before Wednesday's quarter-

final confrontation, "whereas I

didn't at Wimbledon. I'm going to

give him a tough match."

It turned out to be no tougher

than Round 1. Cash won again in

four sets, 7-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3, to be-

come the first Australian to reach

the U.S. Open semifinals since

1974, when John Newcombe and

Ken Rosewall faced off on center

court.

On rankings alone, the outcome

had to be considered an upset. Wil-

ander was seeded No. 4, Cash No.

15. But on any surface besides clay,

this type of result should be expect-

ed.

Cash plays power tennis, a la

John McEnroe, only with less flair

and less consistency. McEnroe's

game hums and whistles; Cash's

belches and grunts.

When he can harness it, Cash is

capable of big things, as his perfor-

mances here and at Wimbledon at-

test. Two Grand Slam tourna-

ments, two berths in the semifinals.

Wilander, a man of few words to

start with, attained a new level of

reticence after the defeat.

Q. Did the short rest between

matches (Wilander had to play a

night match Tuesday and an after-

noon match Wednesday) have an

effect on you?

A. No. No. Not at all. I mean,

Pat played good, and that's all I can

say.

Q. How would you compare this

match to the Wimbledon match?

A. I don't compare it at all. At

Wimbledon, I wasn't really fit for

the match, but here I was. I played

quite well. But Pat, he played bet-

ter.

Q. Could you tell us what you

lacked today?

A. I didn't play very good, but I

didn't play bad, I think. Pat served

very well the whole match, and

that's all.

Cash, who has a reputation as a

first-class rabble rouser, did not

have much more to say. Through-

out the tournament, he has been

uncommonly reserved. Not even a

single comment about someone

serving like a girl.

He did allow that he did not

think Wilander "played all that

well."

Cash also said: "I think I've

proved something here, since most

people think I am just a grass-

cours player. I think I've proved

I'm not."

Ivan Lendl, the No. 2 seed and

Cash's next opponent, advanced

with a 6-4, 6-4, 6-1 triumph over

fifth-seeded Andres Gomez of Ec-

uador.

"My confidence was not as great

in the first or second rounds as it

is now, because my summer wasn't

great," said Lendl, qualifying for

his third consecutive U.S. Open se-

mifinal. "The more I win, the better

I feel. Mentally, I feel great."

Gomez felt differently. He didn't

like playing at night, under the

lights and in front of a noisier

crowd. "People at night seem to be

a little more happier," Gomez said.

Martina Navratilova, the de-

fending champion and tournament

favorite, was cast in a new role

following her 6-3, 6-3 quarterfinal

victory over Helena Sukova of

Czechoslovakia: Martina the

Match Prosecutor.

She did her best to try and drum

up some interest over her upcoming

meeting against Wendy Turnbull,

who upset Pam Shriver. Many were

counting on seeing a Shriver-Na-

vratilova semifinal.

"I've beaten Wendy badly a few

times, but she's beaten me four

times, I think, which is more than

Pam Shriver," Navratilova said.

"It'll be a little easier because Wen-

dy doesn't serve so well, but she

gets to more balls than Pam does,

so it's about an even trade-off."

Turnbull was not keen on all this

talk about her victory being bad for

women's tennis.

"How many times has Pam beaten

Martina recently?" she asked,

knowing that Shriver's last victory

came in the 1982 U.S. Open. "That

says it all there. I don't think it

makes any difference who plays

Martina — she will be the favorite

against anybody."

"If Pam thought she was going to

go in and beat Martina, she's got to

beat me first, which she didn't do.

You have to earn the right to play

Martina; you don't get there for

nothing."

But wouldn't Shriver, the Open's

fourth-seeded player, stand a better

chance against Navratilova than

Turnbull?

"Perhaps," Turnbull said, "but

I'm playing better than I have all

year. You never know in a tennis

game. Pam might have had a better

chance, but she doesn't now."

And a comment from the forgot-

ten lady of the tournament, Chris

Evert Lloyd, who has won the U.S.

Open six times and owns more sin-

gle victories (77) than any other

player in the history of the event:

"I think Pam has had one good

match with Martina and extended

her three sets, but I think if Wendy

OBSERVER

The Feeblest of Excuses

By Russell Baker

NANTUCKET, Massachusetts — When Walter Mondale asked for six televised debates with President Reagan, everybody knew he would be lucky to get two, though everybody also knew why Reagan, if he could have his druthers, wouldn't grant him even one.

Mondale needed to be seen as much as possible in the company of a president, while this particular president had no need to be seen in the company of Mondale.

Everybody knew, too, that Reagan couldn't have his druthers, so would have to ask at least one, maybe two, TV appearances with Mondale. Was he not after all, The Great Communicator? How could he sidestep Mondale's communicatory challenge without being rebuffed "The Chicken Communicator?"

The only interesting question still unanswered was: What feeble excuse will the president give for avoiding the six-performance schedule?

Oh, yes, every connoisseur of politics assumed the president would issue a feeble excuse instead of a forthright explanation. The forthright explanation would have been: "I'd be insane to give Mondale six chances to let some of my magisterial presidential bluffs off on him with the whole country looking on."

The charming honesty of this explanation might have made it the natural choice of amateurs, but the president is not advised by amateurs, and professional politicians distrust few things so heartily as their own honesty. And for good reason. They know from hair-raising experience that the public is almost always more comfortable with what it knows to be a feeble excuse than it is with honest explanations.

A people inured to feeble excuses may be dangerously alarmed by honest explanations and panic under the misapprehension that the politicians are falling back on honesty only because the situation is too dire to be handled by the usual routes.

So Reagan needed a feeble excuse but could not use the feeblest excuse possible, which was that he

was too busy at the office. Reagan's political experts avoided this trap. The president's advisers are too brilliant to throw away an election by pleading Reagan too busy to debate Mondale.

These men knew that Reagan's popular appeal rested partly on his detachment from his work, which gave the public occasions to smile sympathetically if he greeted a visiting African dignitary as "Chairman Mao" or mistook one of his cabinet secretaries for a touring mayor.

Amazingly, the president finally came up with an even feebler excuse; to wit, that he thought the American voter would get bored stiff if exposed to six debates.

The feebleness of the excuse can be savored best after reflecting that it comes from the only man in the world who could single-handedly have ordered an end to the Republican National Convention in Dallas before it left America at the edge of coma.

Students of mass boredom tell me the stupor produced by that convention has not been matched since the golden age of radio paralyzed an entire nation every Sunday night with Major Bowes's Amateur Hour. Not only did Reagan tolerate this monumental exercise in stupefaction, he also participated in it with a zest betraying an attitude that can only be characterized as "public boredom be damned!"

But it is not just the president's transparently bogus reluctance to play the bore that makes his excuse so feeble; we must also consider the public's impermeability to boredom. It makes no more sense to talk of boring the TV audience than it does to talk of boring the carvings on Mount Rushmore.

I speak as part of that great American institution, the TV audience, when I state that as a person who has often spent 12 hours in a single sitting watching Humphrey Bogart whip the Los Angeles Raiders in the last 10 seconds because Kojak got Eddie Albert's stomach alkalized filled to the rim with Brim, I'd vote all day long for anybody boring enough to chase me away from the tube and into bed.

New York Times Service

Women Warm Up to Boxing

A Different Kind of Aerobics, and No Live Opponents

By Elizabeth Mehren

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Is there life after jogging?

Can a woman find happiness, health, muscle tone and eternal slenderness without racquetball, Nautilus and Jane Fonda Workout?

Absolutely, said Janet Kivi, a 20-year-old data processor, wrapping her hands and gloving up for her afternoon workout. Boxing "is great. It's the hardest workout I've ever done."

"I wanted more of a cardiovascular workout," explained Eileen Culligan, 31, a yoga instructor, taking a stab at the 80-pound (36-kilo) bag. Two weeks into her boxing career, she said, "I much prefer this to lifting weights." She smiled and slammed the bag with another punch. "But the No. 1 reason is that it's fun. Another smile, another mean jab from the left. 'I am having so much fun.'"

The boxing is strictly against weighted and inflated bags, not live opponents.

"It's like an addiction," said Laurie Hargous, 23, a member of the staff at Questar, the Hollywood gym where women's boxing has become the newest antidote to

baggy arms and sagging psyches. "It blows aerobics away. I've never gotten a workout like this. Never."

Besides, Hargous added, "You get all your frustrations out. Everything inside you has to come out. Everything's poured out of you and onto that bag."

Soon after the new exercise facility — complete with full-time cardiologist and hairdresser — opened last March, Hargous found herself intrigued by the little speed bag dangling so invitingly in the boxing warm-up area.

She soon was pounding happily on the out-of-control, lightbulb-shaped bag. The sight of Hargous, face frozen into a look of intensity, complete concentration, beating the bag to something just short of a pulp was nearly enough to wrench the neck of Questar's boxing coach, Al (The Bumblebee) Long.

"Bumblebee walked by and did a double take," Hargous remembered. "He'd never seen a woman on the speed bag."

Long, 22, a 147-pound welterweight, soon found himself with dozens of female boxing students. He discovered women "catch on to boxing much faster than

men. They're more coordinated for something like this, and they catch on to the movement quickly."

"That's because I teach them a nonstop springy action. 'It's a lot like dance,' Long said. 'They tend to get the rhythm faster.'"

Besides, he went on, "they're a lot stronger than I thought." He smiled, a delicious look of self-satisfaction. "That's because I teach them. I make them do jump rope, sit-ups and push-ups. They do 20 push-ups and tell me they're tired, and I make them do another 10."

"Well, when the men are ready to poop out," Long said, "the women'll just keep going."

With a recommended minimum boxing regimen of three 30-minute training sessions per week, Long breaks his instruction into three basic punches and a series of pivoting foot movements. "There's the left jab," he said, demonstrating with a first-time boxer, Lisa Romanoff, 25. "Then you have your right hand — again, another demonstration — and finally, the left hook."

Around him, the punching-bag action made this gym look like the setting for a fashionable feminist version of "Rocky." In royal-blue tights and fringed, jungle-leopard leotards, Hilde Aslan, a dancer "in my early 40s," slammed fiercely at the giant heavy bag. "It's a lot like fencing," she explained, likening the action also to the best of karate. Boxing "reminds me of dancing," Aslan said, "and makes me sweat more than anything I've ever done."

Aslan took another powerful swing. "No exercise class can make you sweat like this."

Whatever their politics or professional status, it makes women feel invincible: "Men see you looking so dainty and delicate in your leotard," Aslan said, "and then they can't believe their eyes when the punch comes like this."

An actress, Tammi Rothschild, 20, said that after her husband saw the change in her body and energy level after she took up boxing, he took it up too.

Seeking to tone up her muscles and ward off a tendency to gain weight in her upper torso, Rothschild said she had found, howev-



Tammi Rothschild throws a right at the heavy bag.

er, that the greatest benefits of boxing are psychological. "It's a great release of energy," she said. "All of a sudden you have this bag, and you just get connected."

"After boxing," said Aslan, "you've forgotten all the tensions in your life. You just feel great about everything in your life."

"You can eat all the hot-fudge sundaes you want," she said. "From across the training area, Kivi chorused in: 'I know! You don't even have to diet.' In three weeks of boxing, Kivi said, she had shed 12 pounds without dieting."

In the process, Kivi said, she had also reshaped most of her body. "You feel it everywhere," she said, recalling the grueling aches of her first week with the sport, "especially in the upper back, the shoulders, the waist, the stomach, the legs, the upper arms."

"It's like aerobics," Long said, "in that you're moving constantly." The sit-ups, push-ups and jump rope he prescribes "are great by themselves," he went on, "and then you have the bags for variety, for hand-eye coordination, for strength and for concentration."

One reason women may take to the sport so quickly, Long theorized, is that "strength is not the technique of boxing. The art of boxing is to hit correctly; to shift your weight at the correct time and to lock your joints at the moment of impact."

"I box with the idea that I don't have to hit him correctly," he said. "Women seem to grasp this concept quickly. 'The women can take it for the exercise,' he said. 'The men have more machismo. They're more interested in hitting hard.'"

Observing a training session, Ross Tonkens, Questar's resident cardiologist, pronounced boxing "a great aerobic exercise."

"It requires stamina, balance, coordination," he said. "And it's great for building self-confidence."

But for her part, Kivi could think of one definite downside to her new favorite fitness activity. "Your hands sting," she said as she unwrapped the gauze from under her gloves. And then she wrinkled her nose. "And they stink. They smell like dirty gym socks."



Laurie Hargous working out on the speed bag.

PEOPLE

Brazilian Author Gets

Legion of Honor Award

Jorge Amado, a noted Brazilian author, has been awarded the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor by President François Mitterrand.

Amado, who is in France for a week, was expected to attend the annual festival of the French Communist Party's newspaper, *L'Humanité* Saturday, the paper reported. His works have been published in many languages and his "Donna Flor and Her Two Husbands" was made into a film.

Amado, now in his 70s, has championed the common man. Melina Mercouri, Greece's culture minister and a former actress, was one of the persons to receive the Legion Prize in Italy for achievements in culture, science and technology.

The other winners, all Italian, included the author Folco Quilès and the scientist Edoardo Amaldi.

The father of one of four teenagers who claimed they sculpted a stone head attributed to Amadeo Modigliani has confirmed some aspects of the practical joke. Cyril Laridina, a lawyer, said his son Pietro had told him he was sculpting a head to make it look like the work of the artist and would show it into the Royal Canal in London.

Italy, to fool local officials searching for sculptures Modigliani dumped in its waters in 1908.

Princess Charles is to make his debut this month as a child actor in a TV thriller, the British Broadcasting Corp. has announced. Charles, 3, will read a story, "The Old Man of Lochgar," on the Sept. 26 edition of BBC's children's show "Jackanory." Charles wrote the tale when he was 21 to amuse his younger brothers, Andrew and Edward.

One doesn't expect Albany, New York, to be a setting for Agatha Christie novels or the home of novelists. But Herman Melville and Henry James lived there. And William Kennedy, who won the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Critics Circle award this year for "Ironweed," a novel set in Albany. To thank Kennedy, Albany on Thursday began a day-long celebration of "William Kennedy's Albany." "Ironweed" is the third in his series of Albany novels.

CAESCO Criticized In Report Internal Study Cites Problems Of Management

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By David E. Austin Texas — A collaborative effort by the high-technology industry and the state of Texas to create a technology center in Austin, Texas, is being criticized by some of its participants. The center, known as the Austin Technology Center, is being criticized for its management and for its failure to attract private industry. The center's management is being criticized for its lack of vision and for its failure to attract private industry. The center's failure to attract private industry is being criticized for its lack of vision and for its failure to attract private industry.

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